"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day in this city and neighborhood are fair, southerly winds.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

FOREIGN.—In Simla, British India, a mob attempted to gain possession of a mosque, but was repulsed with heavy loss by the police and troops. The ringleader was wounded and captured. Quiet reigns in Calcutta. Coolies have been attacked by armed tribesmen near Boya. The assailants were pursued and fifty of them were captured. The Ambassadors in Constantinople have addressed a letter to the Porte demanding prompt action in the Graeco-Turkish peace negotiations. According to The London Times's correspondent in Rio de Janeiro, the Government troops of Brazil have been repulsed with a loss of over 1,000 men by Conselheiro, the leader of the fanatics. Fourteen bodies have been recovered in France from the overflow of the River Garonne. The floods in the Department of Gers are subsiding. According to the Paris Figaro, the Czar, in his letter of invitation to President Faure, speaks of "the bonds that are henceforth to unite France and Russia." The Spanish Government again announces the pacification of the Philippine Islands.—Page 5.

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"Capt." William C. Keeble jumped from the Brooklyn Bridge yesterday and was instantly killed, his body never coming to the surface again. He left a statement with a Bowery Museum manager, stating that he did not attempt to commit suicide, but would jump for "fame and fortune."

The drowned bodies of a man and a woman were found yesterday floating in the North River. The woman was Norah Murphy, who fell off an excursion barge with Bartholomew Clancy on Sunday, June 27. Clancy's body was found last Friday, but the man whose corpse was found floating yesterday with Norah's is unknown.

Shortly before noon yesterday, fire broke out in the large dry goods store at the northwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street and Third Avenue. Several buildings were destroyed, the loss reaching $100,000. The Mott Haven Reformed Church was in danger, but the pastor dismissed the congregation quietly.

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The body of the meadows suicide, supposed at first to be Martin Thorn, was identified as that of Paul Schumacher.

Policeman Minogue broke in a window of a house and rushed through in time to catch a burglar climbing over a fence.

There were no tangible developments in the Guldensuppe murder mystery yesterday. A bundle of blood-stained rags that included a lady attendant's breech cloth was picked up in the East River, near Astoria, Saturday. Mrs. Nack is still calm and apparently unconcerned.

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The cornerstone of the new church for the German Evangelical Lutheran Congregation was laid yesterday.

Dr. John Hall, in his sermon yesterday, spoke of the lessons of Independence Day. He deprecated the waste of money in fire crackers, which might better be spent in preparing foreigners for citizenship.

Dr. Shaw of the West End Presbyterian Church preached two political sermons yesterday, discussing the grounds for American friendship for England and the success of American democracy and its perils.

According to the Elm Street widening survey part of the Church of San Salvatore, in Mulberry Street, will be demolished, and the Italian congregation, it is said, may abandon the location and unite with another congregation.

Cardinal Gibbons preached in St. Agnes's Church, Brooklyn, yesterday at the silver jubilee celebration of Father Duffy. A letter of congratulation was received from Cardinal Satolli, and the priest was honored by receiving the appointment of Private Chamberlain to the Pope.

The Rev. Brother Theophane, Superior General of the Institut des Petits Freres de Marie, arrived Saturday night on the steamer Bretagne from Havre. He was accompanied by the Assistant Superior General, Brother Stratonique, and will travel through the Eastern States and Canada.

The Rev. Dr. Josiah Strong of the Evangelical Alliance has been engaged in a campaign for social reform in the mining communities of Pennsylvania, which are largely settled by foreigners. He has gone to San Francisco to enlist the Christian Endeavorers in the movement, chiefly to circulate reform literature.

Two Brooklyn preachers discussed Coney Island's morality, or lack of it, yesterday, and the Rev. A. C. Dixon, after denouncing the resort as a modern Sodom, turned his attack against another minister who, he said, was an adventurer posing as a reformer. The Rev. F. B. Russell preached in the "Streets of Cairo" and Turkish Theatre, defending the island. During one sermon dancing girls in costume occupied the platform with him.

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James Murtha unwittingly told a policeman in plain clothes of an assault committed by him on another policeman. He is now in jail.

Giuseppina Genorese, a thirteen-year-old nurse girl, was committed to the Gerry Society on a charge of stealing $250 from her employer.

George Reichter, confectioner of the steamship Columbia, was arrested for smuggling drugs. Customs Inspectors found a large lot in his cabin.

The New York Yacht Club sloop Aglaria ran into the small yacht Snollygoster and capsized her. The Snollygoster's fat Captain had a narrow escape from drowning.

Kate Freeman, who says she came from Connecticut a year ago, and has been living in poverty ever since, asked the police of Williamsburg for shelter. She was sent to jail.

Senator Platt, Lemuel E. Quigg, and Frederick S. Gibbs had an extended conference at Manhattan Beach. The Fall campaign was discussed, but Mr. Quigg declared nothing definite was decided.

Mrs. Charles Mickel and her daughter were drowned in Long Pond, near West Point, by the capsizing of a boat. Sergt. Anthony Brechbell of the West Point post tried to rescue them, but lost his life in the attempt.

The contents of the eight-story double brick building 338 and 340 Canal Street were deluged with water from an open faucet yesterday, doing thousands of dollars' worth of damage. It is supposed that the faucet was left open by a careless workman.

Mrs. Fannie Belkeiser, who claimed to be the wife of Col. W. L. Blanchard, although she was a negress, was arrested on the charge of having committed perjury on several occasions in connection with her claim. As she could not furnish bail, she was locked up.

The Organization Committee of the Workmen's Political League has sent out a statement giving the reasons why it exists. It says that labor is steadily receiving less political and social consideration. The first step for its improvement will be to demand the election of honest and capable workingmen to the legislative bodies, National, State, and municipal.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 2.
New Corporations.—Page 6.
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CHICAGO WOMAN MISSING.

Feared that Mrs. Martha McArthur Has Committed Suicide.

CHICAGO, July 4.—Mrs. Martha McArthur, who only two years ago was one of the leading society women in Toledo, is missing from her lodgings in the Grand Union Hotel, and her friends fear she has taken her own life.

Mrs. McArthur is a divorced woman. She formerly was the wife of a wealthy Toledo manufacturer. Her maiden name was Stebbins. She is twenty-six years old, but appears younger. She is a graduate of Vassar. A year ago she obtained a divorce and came to Chicago, stopping at one of the leading hotels on Michigan Avenue. Her funds, however, began to run low, and as she depended on her alimony to live on she was forced to seek cheaper quarters.

Two weeks ago her alimony stopped, and she pawned her jewelry. She left her hotel Thursday after bidding two of her friends good-by, and has not been seen there since.

JUMPED FROM THE BRIDGE

Capt. William C. Keeble Leaped to His Death from the Great East River Structure.

HIS BODY NEVER CAME UP

Had Made Preparations, and Before the Time Came He Wrote a Statement, Saying He Intended to Jump for Fame and Fortune.

"Capt." William C. Keeble of 196 Chrystie Street, an employe in a Fourteenth Street restaurant, but who claimed to be a professional bridge jumper, jumped from the central span of the Brooklyn Bridge yesterday morning. He met the fate of some of those who have made that attempt. His body made two revolutions in the descent and struck the water, 135 feet below, on the side and back.

He never appeared on the surface after the plunge, and the body has not been recovered. He left a statement with a museum manager on the Bowery, signed Saturday, June 26, to the effect that he was going to make the leap, not to commit suicide, but "for fame and glory." He was scheduled to make the leap at 11 o'clock sharp yesterday morning. The police were notified on Saturday of the programme. At 10:55 the man made the plunge—just five minutes ahead of his scheduled time.

Keeble had notified all of his friends and associates of his intentions, and several hundred young men and women, marshaled by Keeble's manager, William Holmes, repaired to the piers at the appointed hour and saw the man hurl himself into eternity.

Bridge Police Notified.

The bridge police were notified Saturday afternoon that the man would attempt to jump from the structure yesterday, and extra precautions were taken to prevent it. Capt. Ward detailed Officer Stellar to go to Keeble's home and if possible warn him. He failed to find him Saturday night, but at 9 o'clock he says he saw Keeble at his home from the opposite side of the street, but could not get an opportunity of speaking with him.

All the bridge policemen going on duty yesterday morning were instructed to keep a close watch on all passengers. As the hour of 11 drew near the officers noted a crowd collecting on the wharves at the foot of Dover Street, and at 10:50 Officer Thomas Brady, who was stationed in the carriageway on the north side of the bridge at the Brooklyn tower, was passed by a closed carriage containing four men. Brady's suspicions were immediately aroused by the action of the men, who turned in their seats to watch him. He called to the driver to stop, but was unheeded, and started in pursuit.

When the vehicle had reached a point on the central span, midway between the towers, it was stopped and Keeble jumped out. He was dressed in blue trunks, black laced boots, and blue sweater, across which appeared in gold letters, "Captain William C. Keeble, Champion Vessel Jumper." The man darted to the side of the bridge, and nimbly mounted the iron railing. Then turning toward the officer, who was not ten feet away, he laughed and jumped. His feet were held closely together and his arms were drawn rigidly to his sides. His body shot down straight as an arrow until within about fifty feet of the water, when it suddenly reversed completely once, and, before the completion of the second revolution, the body struck the water on the back and side with a loud report.

Spectators Were Spellbound.

The bridge policemen and spectators on the promenade who had seen the leap stood spellbound until the body had struck the water, and waited breathlessly to see it reappear. A few pieces of blue cloth were seen floating upon the water, but that was all. This had probably been torn from the body when it struck the water. Officers Brady and Flannigan arrested the driver and the three remaining occupants of the carriage, and Officer Arthur Galvin arrested two men on the promenade who were suspected of being interested in the success of the jump.

The men were taken to the Bridge Police Station in Brooklyn. The driver of the carriage gave his name as Antonio Mitevidi, employed by Charles Bacigalupo, who keeps a livery stable at 26½ Mulberry Street. The men in the carriage were Dunbar McDonald, a waiter of 196 Chrystie Street; Michael Curran, plumber of 157 Grand Street, and Walter Weed, a waiter of 318 East Fourteenth Street. The two men arrested on the promenade were Lawrence Sprock, a clerk of 81 West Fourth Street, and George Shurath, a driver of 138 East Third Street.

All the men were locked up in the Second Precinct Police Station. The driver was subsequently released on bond.

Keeble's real backer and accomplice in his last enterprise was William E. Holmes, the manager of a museum on the Bowery. This man when seen yesterday told the whole story of the unfortunate man's life.

The manager began by saying: "Now, this man Keeble wan't no fool. He was a bridge jumper." He then told of how Keeble had been born in London, and had drifted about the world on sailing vessels and making a specialty of vessel and bridge jumping. Then he showed the dead man's effects which had been left in his care "in case of accident." They consisted of a number of silver medals of various designs. The first was in the form of a five-pointed star, on which was written: "Leaped from New Haven Bridge, Sept. 29, 1895."

On the next was inscribed: "Champion vessel jump. In Buffalo, 1894. 120 feet high. Presented by Capt. Bruce." The next medal shown was a rather large affair, hung with red, white, and blue ribbon. On the face of the medal is "Capt. W. C. Keeble, Kelly's Industrial Army. California to Washington, 1893." Another medal is for a jump of 75 feet in Salt Lake City, and still another is for a jump from Blackfriar's Bridge, London.

When these things were left with Holmes on June 26th, Keeble made the following unique will or agreement with his "backer":

"To William E. Holmes: I, William C. Keeble of 196 Chrystie Street, New York City, will jump from the Brooklyn Bridge on or before Aug. 1, 1897. I wish to state that I am not going to jump from the bridge for purposes of suicide, but for fame and fortune. In case death occurs in my attempt, I do hereby will my clothes, medals, pictures, in fact all my personal property, to you. I also give you full and free right to use my name and belongings in all cases, and you, the said William E. Holmes, shall have full charge of my remains and conduct the funeral and burial of same as you deem it proper, you to pay all burial expenses, &c.

"WILLIAM C. KEEBLE."

The Jumper's Preparations.

After this document was signed Keeble began to prepare for his dangerous feat. He constructed a truss on a theory of his own to break the force of his fall on the water, and Holmes had a fancy suit made for the occasion. Keeble told all his friends at the restaurant that he was going to jump from the bridge, and invited them to see the show. His work was day work, and of evenings he walked about the bridge and decided on the most favorable spot and time for his jump.

"Last Saturday he came to me," said Holmes yesterday, "and said: 'It's all right, Holmes, for Sunday at 11 o'clock.' I asked him if there was anything else he wanted done. 'Yes,' said he; 'if I should happen to go wrong just give me a good funeral and put on my coffin in flowers a figure of the Brooklyn Bridge,' meaning if it was his last jump, of course, and this I agreed to."

Holmes said he also agreed to have a small tug in waiting under the bridge for the rescue of the jumper if he returned to the surface, but this unimportant arrangement seemed to have been overlooked by the manager in the hurry of preparation, for the police say no small craft of any kind was near when the man jumped.

At 10 o'clock a carriage left the museum with Keeble and his companions, and, crossing over to Brooklyn by the Catharine Street Ferry, entered the bridge. Holmes repaired to the foot of Dover Street, and there awaited the culmination of his scheme. After the body fell several boatmen put out from shore, but no signs of it were discovered. A strong ebb tide was running, and it was probably carried into the lower bay.

MANY DEATHS FROM HEAT.

Fifty-six Persons Overcome in Cincinnati, of Whom Six Died—Fatalities in Other Cities.

CINCINNATI, July 4.—At the Weather Bureau to-day the mercury was at 97° from 2 to 4 o'clock, and at 98° at 5 o'clock. The sky was cloudless all day.

Fifty prostrations and six deaths had been reported at 9 o'clock to-night. Local thermometers showed from 102° to 106° in the shade during the afternoon.

Since dark it has been cooling. The mercury at 9 o'clock registered 90°.

Louisville Man Killed by Heat.

LOUISVILLE, July 4.—John Soete, a prominent German of this city, died to-day from the effects of the heat. There were several prostrations which were not attended with serious consequences. The thermometer registered 99 degrees at 1:30 o'clock.

Deaths in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, July 4.—The heat here to-day has been most intense, the temperature reaching the highest point for the season. Two fatalities occurred to-day and one last night, and there were several prostrations that did not prove fatal.

101 1-2 at Wheeling, W. Va.

WHEELING, W. Va., July 4.—This has been the hottest day Wheeling has known in ten years. The thermometer registered 101½ degrees at 12:30 o'clock this afternoon, and at 6 o'clock the mercury had fallen only 1½ degrees.

KENTUCKY SOLDIERS ATTACKED

Attempt to Kill Officers of Troops That Are Guarding a Negro on Trial for Murder.

FRANKLIN, Ky., July 4.—Great excitement was caused here at 1 o'clock this morning by three unknown men attacking Capt. Noel Gaines and Lieut. Gordon of the Frankfort company of the State Guard, which is here with other troops to protect the negro George Dinning, who is on trial for killing "Jodie" Conn, leader of a mob that tried to drive Dinning out of the county.

The three men fired several shots at the officers and one of the men struck Capt. Gaines a blow on the head with a sharp instrument, causing a bad wound. The Captain's cap and coat were perforated with bullets.

The officers returned the fire with their revolvers, but with what effect is not known. The troops on guard were called hastily to arms, but they could find no trace of the men who tried to kill the officers.

It is believed the assassins wanted to kill Col. Gaither, as he has been zealous in preventing the friends of Conn from killing Dinning during the trial. It was known that he made nightly visits to the jail to see if the negro was guarded properly.

Dinning's case was given to the jury last night, but it has not yet reached a verdict.

ALLIGATORS AT A BAPTIZING.

Saurians Viciously Attack a Party of Negro Baptists in the St. John's River.

SANFORD, Florida, July 4.—A funny story was related here yesterday by a party of fishermen from up the river, relating to the attack made upon a party of negro baptizers by an alligator while the minister was immersing his converts.

According to their account, a colored Baptist preacher and his flock had gone to the St. John's River, some miles above here, and had arranged for a baptism of many converts. Suddenly, while in the middle of the ceremonies, several big alligators came dashing into their midst. The minister was seized and dragged down, as were also several of the converts.

The negro converts shrieked and yelled, while the people on the banks shouted in reply. The converts were all clothed in flimsy white gowns, which gave way readily, and as the alligators had seized these instead of their arms or legs, they soon got away. As they escaped they rushed frantically toward the shore, the alligators cavorting among them and causing a great amount of excitement and fear. The minister was seized a second time, and dragged under, when some of his brethren, armed with clubs, went to his aid.

They pummeled the big "gator" until finally one of them was seized. Things began to look squally for the preacher and his converts, when the fishermen's opportune arrival turned the tide. They fired at the alligators, killing two, and enabling the frightened negroes to escape to the shore.

They were in a pitiful plight, their gowns torn to pieces, while some were badly bitten by the vicious reptiles. The minister and one old deacon fared the worst, being hurt quite badly.

The fishermen state that the trouble was caused by a lot of dogs that were with the party barking and fighting, which caused the saurians to come out. They also state that they think the alligators were breeding and that they were in a dangerous state. It has caused much comment here as being something unusual.

THE PRESIDENT AT CANTON.

Passes a Quiet Sunday with His Mother and Friends—Goes to Church in the Morning.

CANTON, Ohio, July 4.—Canton respected President McKinley's request that he be permitted to pass a quiet Sunday. While many of his old neighbors and fellow-townsmen called at the home of his aged mother to pay their respects to her, there was no formality about his sojourn in the city today, and he and the friends with him were permitted to pass the time as pleasantly and as restfully as the intense heat of the day would permit.

But in spite of the humidity the chiming of the church bells this morning found the President wending his way to the First Methodist Episcopal Church, of which congregation he is still a Director. The President was accompanied to the services by his venerable mother, and they were driven to the church in the modest family carriage by James McKinley, the President's nephew. The services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. C. E. Manchester, who became pastor of the President's church during the heat of the last campaign, and accompanied the Presidential party on the inaugural train.

A special musical programme was rendered out of deference to the day and the attendance of the President. In the opening prayer, Dr. Manchester referred to the President, invoking divine blessing upon him, and asking that he be given strength during the few days devoted to rest. The subject of the discourse was "Christian Optimism." No direct reference was made to the President in the sermon.

After services the members of the congregation gathered around the President and his mother, extending greetings to them, and many shaking hands with the President.

Mrs. McKinley, whose health will not permit her attending church regularly, spent the day at the home of the President's mother, and with her own relatives, and found the greatest of pleasure in her intercourse with the friends of other days.

About noon the President and Mrs. McKinley went to the home of Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Barber, the latter Mrs. McKinley's sister, for dinner, and they spent part of the afternoon with relatives there. Barring a little airing after sundown, the remainder of the day was spent at Mother McKinley's cottage in the shade of friendly trees, scanning the papers, talking over family affairs, and greeting the friends who dropped in to pay their respects. Definite plans have not been made for to-morrow. Invitations to several celebrations have been received, but none definitely accepted.

To Sell an Ohio Railway.

CINCINNATI, July 4.—An order was issued in the United States Court by Judge Taft yesterday to sell the Hamden and Lancaster Railway next September. This road extends from Hamden, Ohio, to Lancaster, Ohio, and has been in the hands of a receiver for several months.

FIRE ON THE NORTH SIDE

Large Stores at One Hundred and Forty-Sixth Street and Third Avenue Destroyed.

LOSS FIXED AT $100,000

The Mott Haven Reformed Church Was in Danger, but the Pastor, Who Was Holding Services, Dismissed the Congregation Quietly.

One of the liveliest and most disastrous fires that the firemen of the north side have had to fight in many a day broke out at 11:40 o'clock yesterday morning in the two-story iron and brick building on the northwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street and Third Avenue. Two of the largest dry goods and department stores in the vicinity went up in smoke, and the loss is fixed at about $100,000.

The building, where the fire broke out, 2,735 Third Avenue, is occupied by Henry Rosenthal, to whom A. Zadig made an assignment several months ago. Since that time a general clearing sale of the stock has been going on. A few days ago it was announced that the business would be continued under the management of Henry Rosenthal and Isaac Weil.

Next to Zadig's, in a similar building are J. Sender & Co., dealers in dry goods and millinery. The two buildings were erected about three years ago by J. M. Cornell, the iron founder, and the two stores were opened with the intention of building up a big department-store business. This, however, has proved a failure.

About 11:40 o'clock Policeman Hussy of the One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street Station saw smoke coming from the second-story window of Zadig's store, directly under the electric light wire box. He ran to the nearest firebox, only half a block away, and turned in an alarm. The flames, however, seemed as if started by magic, for not more than a minute after they were discovered they burst out from two other windows, and by the time the engine arrived, although it only had to come three blocks, the whole upper portion of the building was a roaring mass of flames.

There was some little delay in getting a stream on the flames, and when the firemen did it was a very poor one. Surrounding the store are many frame buildings, and fifty feet to the north of it is the Mott Haven Reformed Church. The pastor, the Rev. Edward Talmage, was holding services at the time, and when he heard the fire bells so near at hand, he quietly sent an usher out to see where the fire was. On learning how close it was to the church he gave out a hymn, and at its close dismissed the congregation, which left the building quietly.

In the meantime the flames had gained great headway, and a second and third alarm were rung in quick succession. Several streams were brought to play on the building, but they had little or no effect, and the firemen turned their attention to saving the surrounding property. The intense heat set fire to the two-story frame building on the southwest corner of Third Avenue, occupied by the Union Furniture Company, of which Mr. Piser is proprietor. A stream was brought to bear on the flames and they were put out after some little difficulty.

The residence of J. Henshaw, a two-story and basement frame cottage, 586 East One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, also took fire and was damaged to the extent of about $8,000. A. Piser claims that his stock was damaged to the extent of $500. An effort was made to save the store of J. Sender & Co., but it was useless, for the water from the many engines brought by the third alarm had very little effect.

As the flames worked north they set fire to the roof of the Rev. Dr. Talmage's cottage. A bucket brigade was established and little damage was done. By this time there was little else but the four walls of the building left standing, but inside was a roaring furnace. The water that was poured in upon the burning mass sent up clouds of steam and black smoke, and several of the firemen who had carried a line up the front of the building, came down almost suffocated and exhausted. It was fully two hours before the fire was under control, and it was still smoldering at dark.

Acting Captain Brennan of the One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street Police Station called out the reserves of three precincts to handle the immense crowds that gathered to see the fire. The only accidents that occurred, however, were two people overcome by heat, who were attended by an ambulance surgeon from the Harlem Hospital, and C. H. Hawthorne, who had his hands slightly burned.

The cause of the fire is unknown. It was said that the electric-light wires had started it, but this could not have been so, as the employes of the North River Electric Light Company, which lighted the store, say there was no current on at the time the fire broke out. J. Sender & Co. claim a loss of $40,000, their stock being a total loss. Rosenthal & Weil claim a similar amount. The building is entirely gutted, and will have to be rebuilt. All losses were covered by insurance.

THOUGHT THE STATION WAS MOBBED

Capt. Chapman Orders Out the Reserves in Response to Fire Alarm.

Sergt. Daly of the Thirtieth Street Police Station, while standing in front of the station house at midnight last night, discovered a fire in the building directly opposite, at 138 West Thirtieth Street.

The house is occupied by Mrs. Howard Herbert, who conducts an employment bureau. Sergt. Daly immediately turned in an alarm, and Capt. Chapman, who was sleeping at the station house, was awakened by the consequent tumult, and jumping to the conclusion that the police station was being mobbed, ordered out the entire reserve. The fire, in the meantime, had communicated to Moran's Livery Stable adjoining.

The officers rushed into the building and led out twenty-six horses, and the firemen subdued the fire in a few moments. The damage done was slight.

HUMAN TARGET IN CHICAGO.

Zeglen, the Inventor of the "Bullet-Proof" Cloth, to be Shot at Some Day This Week.

CHICAGO, July 4.—A human target, in the person of Casimir Zeglen, the inventor, will be used this week to test the "bullet-proof" cloth which has attracted so much attention of late.

Mr. Zeglen has decided to offer himself as a target through the motive of avoiding any possible accident that might happen to any other man. He is a brother of the Redemptionist Order.

Brother Zeglen has determined that if any one is to pay the forfeit of his life for science in the cause of getting a "bullet-proof" fabric for the soldiers of the world he is the man. Friday's success with the live dog for a target has steeled Brother Zeglen's purpose. It was not intended to uncase a man in the cloth for several weeks, but the inventor's own wish to have the entire success of the material demonstrated has hastened matters.

Lieut. Sarneckie, who is an expert with the revolver, will conduct the experiments. It was at first announced that a parishioner of the monk had volunteered to pose as the mark for bullets, but Brother Zeglen would not allow it.

AN AGED BICYCLIST.

Mrs. Martha O. White, Near Rutland, Vt., Rides a Wheel at Eighty-four.

RUTLAND, Vt., July 4.—Mrs. Martha O. White of Ira, in this county, who was eighty-four years of age last Tuesday, took a two-mile spin on a bicycle in celebration of the event. She rode as erect as a much younger woman, although not as rapidly, but with more care.

TWO CAST UP BY THE TIDE

Drowned Bodies of a Young Woman and a Man Found in the North River.

GIRL WAS NORA MURPHY.

She Had Fallen Off an Excursion Barge with Clancy, Who Was Found on Friday—Her Present Companion Is Unknown.

It was only a whim of the tide when it took the drowned body of a young woman and sent it floating up North River with the body of a man. The woman was Norah Murphy, who was drowned from an excursion barge Sunday, June 27, with her companion, Bartholomew Clancy, but who her companion in death was no one knows now, and because of the length of time it had been in the water only a few rotting rags may tell.

One week ago yesterday Norah Murphy, twenty-two years of age, who lived with her mother at 333 East Thirty-eighth Street, started with Bartholomew Clancy, to whom she was engaged to be married, on the excursion of the County Cork Men's Association for Sylvan Beach. The two sat together near the rail on the lower deck of the barge, and were seen there as the boat passed Liberty Island.

Then all traces of them were lost. No one saw them go overboard or leave the boat. The old woman who said she saw them at Liberty Island came to believe that her eyes deceived her, and an elopement theory was evolved. But on Friday night the body of a man was found floating in the Staten Island Kills off New Brighton. Edward Dunn of 441 East Sixty-eighth Street, Clancy's brother-in-law, identified him, and straightway the girl's old mother knew what had happened, and there was nothing to do but to await the river's own time.

The river relented yesterday morning, but in its perverse way it no sooner closed the chapter of one life than it opened that of another. At 7 o'clock yesterday morning Capt. Van Wort of the ferryboat Fanwood, then in the Liberty Street slip, espied the body of a man floating in the slip next to the one his boat occupied. Hardly had he seen the man before his eyes lighted on the body of a woman, with her face wreathed with her long black hair, that rose and fell with every swell of the water.

Policeman Wynne of the Church Street Police Station climbed out on the pier stringers and slipped the noose of a rope around the man's body. He held another rope in his hand, and simply stood waiting. He had not long to wait, for after her companion the woman followed, and soon both were secured. For nearly four hours the silent companions side by side remained together, and then Coroner Fitzpatrick sent an order and the bodies were removed to the Morgue.

There was nothing about the clothes of either of the bodies to lead to identification. The man has the appearance of a longshoreman, and has evidently been in the water for five or six months. The body is much decomposed, but from the general appearance, Morgue Keeper Newton said yesterday that the man was 5 feet 10 inches in height, and weighed about 165 pounds. He was between thirty and thirty-five years of age and wore a brown overcoat over a blue flannel sackcoat and blue worsted sweater. His trousers were black striped cotton, and his undrwear was gray cotton. He wore low shoes. The girl was dressed in a black gown and skirt, weighed about 150 pounds, and had long, black hair. When a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES called on Mrs. Murphy at 333 East Thirty-eighth Street, it took but a moment for her to describe exactly the woman at the Morgue. Her daughter, Mrs. Julia Fitzsimmons, who lived near her with a brother, immediately went to the Morgue, and the identification was complete. The body will be removed to-day to Mrs. Murphy's home, where the funeral services will be held. Her companion awaits identification.

Drowned by a Boat Capsizing.

A little before 6 o'clock last night the swells from the ferryboat Monache of the Fourteenth Street Ferry Line capsized a rowboat near midstream in the North River, and three men were thrown into the water. Joseph Regan, twenty-four years old, of 129 Leroy Street, was drowned. His companions, Cornelius and Timothy Donavan, twenty-nine years and thirty-one years, respectively, Regan's brothers-in-laws, were rescued.

The three men are longshoremen, and all live in the same house.

Bronx River Victim Identified.

The dead body of the man found Saturday afternoon in the Bronx River near the foot of Station Street, William's Bridge, was identified last night at the Harlem morgue. The man turned out to be John C. Mayor of 2,457 Eighth Avenue. Sergt. Naughton of the Tremont Station said last night that the theory of murder is positively without foundation. He thinks it a plain case of accidental drowning, caused by the intoxicated condition of the man. No further investigation is to be made by the police.

Found Drowned in the Hudson.

The body of an unknown man was found in the Hudson River at the Central Railroad ferry, Jersey City, yesterday afternoon. He was apparently about forty years old, and had been in the water only a few days. He weighed about 165 pounds, is 5 feet 7 inches tall, was of light complexion, and had a heavy sandy mustache. He was attired in a suit of dark gray, the coat being a sack. He wore lace shoes. In the pockets were 13 cents and a silver watch.

Boy Rescued by an Unknown Man.

Aaron Lonery, twelve years old, of 214 Clinton Street, owes his life to an unknown man who jumped into the East River last night at the foot of Pike Street and brought the lad safely to shore. Aaron was fishing from the pier and fell in. He was in a fair way to drown, when the unknown man hurried to the place and plunged in. When he had given the boy in charge of Policeman Huntress of the Madison Street Station the rescuer walked away. He declined to give his name.

Girl Drowned at West Sullivan, Me.

WEST SULLIVAN, Me., July 4.—Maud Moon, thirteen years old, was drowned in the river here to-day, while her brother and sister were saved. The accident was a peculiar one. The three children were out rowing, when the rudder broke and the boat drifted against a schooner. The boy took hold of the bow anchor of the schooner to push off the boat, but the anchor slipped and sank the boat.

Drowned Boy's Body Found.

The body of Samuel Pantelona, seven years old, who was drowned on Thursday while bathing in North River, was found floating off the foot of West Forty-third Street yesterday afternoon by Will Spatt of 510 Tenth Avenue. It was removed to the home of the parents.

An Unknown Sailor Drowned.

Capt. James F. Chase of the English brig James Brown, lying off Liberty Island, reported to the Coroner yesterday that an unknown sailor had fallen overboard from the vessel on Saturday and was drowned.

Smallpox in Montreal.

MONTREAL, July 4.—Two cases of smallpox have developed in Montreal. A few days ago J. A. Goddard, a well-known insurance agent, was removed to Strong's private hospital, where he underwent treatment for typhoid fever, but it has since been ascertained that it was smallpox. He was removed at once to the civic hospital. Since then another case has been discovered on St. Andre Street, in the east end, where the epidemic was so bad in 1885.

NEARLY ALL ON BOARD LOST.

British Bark Overdale Sunk in Collision with a Steamer off Hooghly Point, India.

CALCUTTA, July 4.—The British bark Overdale, Capt. Roberts, bound for South America, came into collision with the steamer Pandua off Hooghly Point, near the mouth of the westernmost branch of the Ganges, and sank almost immediately. All on board were drowned except the Captain, the pilot, and one seaman.

THREE DROWNED IN LONG POND

Sergeant Brechbell of the West Point Post Attempts a Rescue and Meets His Death.

HIGHLAND FALLS, N. Y., July 4.—A party of West Pointers, consisting of Charles Mickel, his wife and daughter, Mrs. Holtz, and Adam Meisell were rowing in Long Pond this afternoon when the boat capsized, and Mrs. Mickel and child were drowned.

First Sergt. Anthony Brechbell of Company E, Battalion of Engineers, swam out to the rescue, and he, too, was drowned. Long Pond is situated two miles west of West Point. It is a large sheet of water and very deep. Mrs. Mickel leaves three small children, besides her husband. Sergt. Brechbell leaves a wife and daughter. He was one of the brightest non-commissioned officers at the post, and was in a fair way of receiving a commission.

His body was recovered two hours later by Edward McGinn, a telegraph operator. G. W. Flood, a druggist of Highland Falls, dived and recovered the other two bodies. Intense excitement prevails here over the unfortunate affair.

DYING IN POVERTY.

Miserable Fate of Maria Louisa Moncrieffe, King of Chicago, Relative of English Peeresses.

CHICAGO, July 4.—On a soiled, grease-stained pallet in a sweltering room scarcely ten feet square in the basement of a dilapidated house on Calumet Avenue lies Maria Louisa Moncrieffe King in a dying condition. Poverty is stamped everywhere—on the untidy bed, the dilapidated chairs, the pitiful attempts at decoration, and the ragged carpet. At her side watches a patient, sorrow-bent woman, her only daughter, while from the room beyond come the cackings and boastful utterances of an old man, half quack doctor, half shyster lawyer, the husband of Maud King, now Mrs. Cummings.

First cousins to this woman dying in miserable poverty are half a dozen wives of peers of the United Kingdom of England, the famous Moncrieffe sisters, who were enabled through money lent them by Mrs. King's father to make a series of the most brilliant matches in England. Among these cousins are the Duchesses of Athol, Lady Forbes, Lady Dudley, and Lady Mordaunt.

MAD STEER LOOSE IN TRENTON.

Tosses a Sixty-year-old Man in the Air and Is Finally Killed.

TRENTON, N. J., July 4.—A mad steer yesterday afternoon broke away from a herd and, after making a tour of a dozen streets, was finally killed. During its mad flight the steer tossed Richard Foster, aged sixty years, ten feet in the air, besides frightening many more. Foster was unconscious for a short while, but was not seriously injured.

After the steer had succeeded in driving many persons to places of refuge it jumped into the canal at Hamilton Avenue and swam to the rear entrance of the Trenton Iron Company's works and entered the machine shop, where it made a bolt at several of the men, among whom was Foster. The animal was finally lassoed and killed.

BICYCLE GEARED TO 247.

Wheel on Which Policeman McAdoo Will Pursue Chicago Scorchers.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 4.—Policeman McIndoo is the bicycle policeman of the Fiftieth Street Station, and his mission in life is the pursuit and sometimes the capture of the elusive scorcher.

But many of the South Side scorchers are a good deal speedier than Policeman McIndoo. To-morrow, however, things will be different, for McIndoo will be mounted on a wheel made to order at a cost of $150 that is a monstrosity. The forward sprocket is the largest ever attached to a bicycle, and, taken alone, weighs five pounds. It is geared to 247.

RESCUED BY A ROUNDSMAN.

Excursionist Falls from Boat During a Scramble to Reach Shore.

Roundsman McCabe of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station last night plunged into the North River at the foot of West Thirty-fifth Street and saved the life of Frank Devy, twenty-three years old, of 231 Seventh Avenue. Devy is a member of the Roscommon Association, and yesterday went with an excursion given by that organization on the steamer William H. Vanderbilt for a ride up the Sound.

At 10:30 the boat returned and put in at her pier at the foot of West Thirty-fifth Street. There was an immense crowd on board, and the gang plank had scarcely been put in place when there was a scramble to get ashore, and as a result Devy was pushed overboard. A panic ensued, and several others had narrow escapes.

Attracted by the cries of the women and men, Roundsman McCabe ran across the street from the other side, and realizing what had happened, plunged into the river. He caught Devy by the hair, and with the aid of another policeman, soon landed him on the pier.

Devy received medical attention and was taken to his home in a carriage. The roundsman went to the West Thirty-seventh Street Station and reported the occurrence. He was complimented by the Sergeant for his bravery, and allowed to go home for the night.

Woman Killed by an Erie Train.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 4.—An unknown, well-dressed woman, believed to be a Shohola Glen excursionist, was struck by the Erie fast passenger train to-night and instantly killed. The body was taken to the Morgue here.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure is high off the Atlantic and North Pacific coasts, and in the Central Gulf. The storm has remained stationary in Alberta. Rain has fallen in the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys, and in the South Atlantic States, except Florida. The temperature has risen in the lower lake region, the interior of New England, on the middle slope and middle and northern plateau, and has generally fallen elsewhere.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		TIMES.
	1896.	1897.	1897.
3 A. M.	63	68	71
6 A. M.	63	66	71
9 A. M.	68	70	76
12 M.	71	73	80
4 P. M.	75	73	79
6 P. M.	74	70	74
9 P. M.	74	68	75
12 P. M.	74	68	74

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	75½
Weather Bureau	69
Corresponding date 1896	71
Corresponding date for last 20 years	73

THE GREAT COAL STRIKE

Success of the Struggle for Higher Wages Depends on the Pittsburg District.

DOUBT AS

all of the miners in the State will join in the strike. He thinks the block men will strike from the fact that those at the meeting yesterday were representative men from every part of the country.

It will not be known before Monday how many miners in the State have not joined in the strike. Those who were at work Saturday left their tools in the mines when they quit work in the evening.

President Knight says the present strike is little else than a fight against starvation. "One miner in the norther npart of our fiel dtold me," said Mr. Knight, "that he had drawn $8.50 for the past two months' work. He had had four pay days in that time. His highest was $2.50 for two weeks and lowest $1.60. With this amount he was forced to try to keep himself and his family fro mhunger. Does anybody think he could do it?"

Mr. Knight says the Columbus report to the effect that 375,000 men will be involved in the strike is a gross exaggeration. He estimates that the total number of miners who will be idle will be between 110,000 and 125,000. His figures are as follows: In Pennsylvania, 22,000; Ohio, 25,000; Indiana, 8,000; West Virginia, 20,000, and Illinois, 35,000. This makes a total of 110,000.

WHAT LABOR LEADERS SAY.

Strike Could Not Be Averted, Owing to Miners' Wretched Condition.

The threatened strike of the coal miners to-day has caused considerable talk among labor leaders in this city, and those who are somewhat familiar with the condition of the miners are of the opinion that the strike could not be averted on account of the very wretched condition of the men.

Some time ago Samuel Gompers, the President of the American Federation of Labor, sent out a circular asking for aid for the miners, whose condition was described as deplorable. Many, he said, were out of work by the improved machinery now used in mining, and those who were working were receiving such low wages that they could hardly exist. Many of the children had so little to eat that they actually scoured the ash barrels in the streets in search of something that might possibly be eaten, and bits of bread, odds and ends, and decayed vegetables were greedily devoured.

Robert Blissert, who recently traveled West and South for the American Export Company, said the coal miners in the South were in abject slavery, in worse slavery than the negroes ever were, inasmuch as the negroes were well fed and clad and housed, whereas the miners are starved, live in hovels, and their clothing is very scanty. Man of the children run about almost naked, and the clothing of the women is so scanty that it would be regarded as incompatible with decency if they were seen in the streets of the North. The mining companies owned the houses where the miners lived, and compelled them to purchase all they needed at the companies' stores. The rent that the miners were compelled to pay monthly amounted to nearly one-half of what their wages were, and after buying necessaries the miner at the end of the month had hardly any money left. Sometimes he actually was in debt to the company.

In Ohio things were not any better, Mr. Blissert said, and in Pennsylvania, the great Republican State of high protection, the condition of the coal miners was so deplorable as to be inconceivable. It was worse than the condition of the most wretched workmen in the most-barbarous countries, perhaps worse than that of the convict miners in Siberia.

The dwellings of the Pennsylvania miners were lescribed as disgusting. Ten or a dozen men and more are herded in one room, and sleep in bunks that are built in tiers against the walls, and one woman or two do the housekeeping for the crowd. Filth was everywhere—on the floor, walls, bunks, tables, and chairs, and on the faces and clothes of the people. Here, also, the miners were charged enormous prices for rent, and were compelled to buy provisions at the companies' stores, and they hardly ever had any money at all.

Mr. Blissert went on to say that the State Government appointed a committee to investigate the condition of the miners in the Pittsburg district, and he criticised the committee before the United Labor League of Western Pennsylvania and accused it of hypocrisy. Chairman Taylor threatened to sue Mr. Blissert if he repeated his charges, and the latter, on May 7, wrote him a letter practically defying him. He asked if the miserable wages of a miner were reduced, why should not the munificent salary of a President of a mining company, who got some $10,000 a year, be also reduced.

Mr. Blissert put more questions to Chairman Saylor as follows: "Was it not pertinent also that some inquiry should have been made as to the public school advantages that are available for the children of miners, and whether or not their children are permitted to get that education upon which virtue and morality depend, and without which free institutions cannot survive? The State has a compulsory school attendance act. Is it enforced? If not, why not?

"Can the children born and bred rise above the debasing and polluting environments in which they are placed? Is there any use for a State Board of Health, or schools, churches, and societies for the promotion of sanitation and morality, with such plague spots existing sporadically over a large area of the State?"

Mr. Blissert added that Mr. Taylor did not sue him as he had threatened.

William J. O'Brien, Chairman of the Board of Walking Delegates, remarked that the strike if it took place would be of serious consequences to both labor and capital. The conditions of the men were most deplorable, and the question as to how they could be improved would have to be answered within a short time.

Kansas Men Will Keep at Work.

WEIR CITY, Kan., July 4.—No strike has been ordered among the miners of this district. Should the men be ordered out many would refuse to strike, it is said, although most of them are union men. They have no serious grievance except scarcity of work. In 1893 they were out on a long and disastrous strike, and since then they have remained at work regardless of Eastern disturbances.

HE CAUGHT A BURGLAR.

Policeman Chases Him Through a House and Half over a Fence.

As Policeman Minogue of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station was standing at One Hundred and Twenty-second Street and Lenox Avenue early yesterday morning he heard cries of "Police!" from a woman in the second-story front window of 210 Lenox Avenue. She said there was a burglar in the house.

She would not come down and open the door, so the policeman smashed the parlor window and climbed in. He went into the back yard in time to seize by the legs a man who was climbing over the fence. Then the occupants of the house, consisting of Mrs. Julia S. Pollak, wife of Samuel Pollak, her three daughters, and two servants, came down.

At the Harlem Police Court yesterday morning the prisoner gave his name as Frank Helnrich, but would not give his address. Magistrate Meade committed him for trial.

Possible Murder in Wilton, N. H.

WILTON, N. H., July 4.—Mrs. Hattie Larkin Woodward, a widow, was found dead in her home yesterday. There was a bullet hole in her head and a revolver near her. It is not known whether she committed suicide or was murdered. There are circumstances indicating she was killed by a farm laborer.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.

12:10 A. M.—320 Henry Street; Yung Lung; damage, $10.

12:50 A. M.—79 Market Street; no damage.

3:30 A. M.—680 Amsterdam Avenue; T. Halterman; damage, $300.

4:10 A. M.—78 Avenue B; John Horig; damage, $5.

7 A. M.—344 Broome Street; S. Benjamin; damage, $50.

10:45 A. M.—313 Fifth Street; C. George; damage, $25.

11:40 A. M.—1,571 First Avenue; J. Schroeder; damage, $5.

11:50 A. M.—115 West Thirty-first Street; Mrs. Connors; damage, $15.

11:50 A. M.—953 Columbus Avenue; D. Fink; damage, $5.

11:55 A. M.—2,783 to 2,737 Third Avenue; I. Well and others; damage, $125,000.

1:15 P. M.—34 Avenue B; A. Lion & Co.; damage, $10.

2 P. M.—220 Sullivan Street; Joseph Manzoni; damage, $10.

2:35 P. M.—217 West Sixty-second Street; Otto Bohem; no damage.

3:15 P. M.—82 West End Avenue; R. Espago; damage, $5.

4 P. M.—201 Broadway; Regal Shoe Company; no damage.

5:15 P. M.—West Farms Road and Third Street; Fuller M. Fleischein; damage, $500.

8:30 P. M.—1,152 Third Avenue, R. Elsler; damage, $3.

8:35 P. M.—423 Tenth Avenue; Louis Hasenfrez; damage, slight.

8:40 P. M.—106 West Forty-sixth Street; Mrs. Ryan; no damage.

8:50 P. M.—119 Cherry Street; John Henry; damage, slight.

MURDER STILL A MYSTERY.

Police Have Theories, but No Absolute Proof Against Thorn or Mrs. Nack.

BLOOD-STAINED RAGS FOUND

Bath Attendant's Breechcloth in Bundle Picked Up in the East River—Woodside House Searched Again Without Tangible Result—Woman Prisoner Calm.

With the exception of the announcement of the finding of a bundle of blood-stained clothes, that may or may not have anything to do with the case, floating in the East River near the Astoria Ferry, nothing startlingly new or important developed yesterday in the Guldensuppe murder mystery, as it has come to be called. No tidings have been received of Martin Thorn, for whom a general alarm was sent out Saturday, and the police are divided in their opinions as to whether he is still in hiding in this city or has sailed for some European port.

The theory of Acting Inspector O'Brien, in charge of the Detective Bureau, is that Guldensuppe was decoyed to the house 436 Second Street, Woodside, by Mrs. Nack's story that she wished him to look at a place she was about to purchase; that Thorn was there awaiting their arrival, concealed, perhaps, behind a door or in a closet; that he sandbagged or otherwise stunned the unsuspecting masseur; that the couple carried the unconscious body to the bathroom, where they disrobed him and killed him in the bathtub while he was yet unconscious. Then, after he was dead, they laid the body across the top of the bathtub and dismembered it.

Searching for the Head.

It is to prove or disprove that theory that the police are so anxious to find the missing head. They do not expect after this lapse of time that it could serve as a means of identification even if the murderer or murderers had not mutilated it out of all semblance of itself alive.

Detective Sergeant Krauch and Detective O'Connell spent several hours at the house yesterday seeking blood stains or other evidence of the murder. O'Connell was a plumber before he became a policeman, and he made a careful examination of the plumbing and the traps through which the waste water from the baths and the sinks escaped from the house to the drainage ditch. He scraped the insides of the pipes and of the traps, and the scrapings will be examined under the microscope by Prof. Bennett at the Loomis Laboratory.

Woodside Overwhelmed.

A crowd of curious persons journeyed to Woodside to take a look at the house in which it is thought the murder may have been committed. After gazing steadily at the silent and tightly locked house and examining it on all sides the inquisitive set out on exploring trips through the neighborhood in the hope of finding something that might be in any way connected with the crime. Relic hunters were there in numbers, but a local constable stationed there saw that no damage was done to the house.

Detectives and reporters swarmed about and plied the residents with questions until they sought relief by refusing to answer knocks at their doors. Some of them shut their houses, and left the village for the day. Farmers from all adjacent sections of Long Island drove into Woodside during the day to have a look at the house, and city people journeyed out on cars.

The apparent connection of the Woodside house with a sensational crime has aroused that section of Long Island as it has not been aroused since Charles Rugg, the negro, strangled to death Mrs. Maybee and her daughter at Brookville.

A search of the stove in the house on Second Street showed a portion of a man's shoe in the ashes. The toe, crisp and blackened, was all that remained except the steel spring running from the heel to the sole under the ball of the foot. The steel had been burned so that the temper was gone, and it was almost brittle. It was impossible to learn how long ago the fire was alive, but it was said that the ashes have been in the stove since the last tenant moved out.

Blood-Stained Clothes in River.

The Long Island City police have in their possession a bundle which was found floating in the East River on Saturday near the Terra Cotta works, in Ravenswood. It was tied with pieces of cloth, apparently torn from a woman's white skirt. Other portions of the same skirt were found in the bundle. The bundle was wrapped in many thicknesses of newspaper. One of the papers was dated June 12, and the other, a German paper, June 20. Both were morning newspapers of his city.

The contents of the bundle were rags stained with what appears to be blood. A test made of some of the cloth showed the presence of blood of some kind.

In the bundle were portions of two shirts, one a madras shirt, with fine blue stripes about one inch apart running through the texture, and the other a man's blue and white muslin shirt of cheap material. They were of different sizes, as if one shirt was much larger than the other. There were strips of a chemise or corset cover of cheap cotton goods, and a section of what was either a woman's white skirt or else a white apron. That it was probably a skirt is shown by the remains of flounces or tucks like what are worn on white underskirts.

There was also a section of a puffed sleeve, which had been cut off at or just above the elbow, and ripped or torn from the body of the garment at the shoulder. The gatherings at the shoulder were drawn out, but the marks made by them were plainly to be seen. A large number of small pieces of cloth of different kinds and textures, and one very important article completed the contents of the bundle.

Bathman's Breechcloth Found.

That one article may connect the bundle with the murder of William Guldensuppe. It was a piece of white unbleached canton flannel, made into a breech cloth such as is worn by bath attendants, and should it be identified with the dead man may aid to clear up the mystery of his death.

The cloths were probably all blood-stained when thrown into the water. The inside wrappings of paper were stained with blood where they had come in contact with the cloths. Yesterday a test was made with acid to determine if the stains were blood. An acid dropped on the cloth with which the test was made gave back the blue reaction of blood. A second acid test also responded to the presence of blood.

Judging from the edges of the cloths, the garments of which they were fragments had been torn by main strength. The sleeve of the waist looked as if the lower edge had been ripped by a knife.

The distance from where the bundle of cloths was found to the Woodside house is about three miles. The Astoria Ferry is about half a mile from the place where it was picked up, and at that point many men and boys bathe and rowboats pass daily.

Flaws in O'Brien's Theory.

Of course, all the theories are advanced on the supposition, almost certainly correct, that the headless body at the Morgue is that of William Guldensuppe.

Apart from that assumption, there are several objections to Acting Inspector O'Brien's theory of the how and where the killing was done. In the first place it is by no means sure that, with his knowledge of Guldensuppe's strength and fighting ability, Thorn would have attacked him with a weapon so likely to fail as a sandbag. Then, again, as reported in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, three persons living near the Second Street house claim to have heard cries of "Help!" and "Murder!"

If Guldensuppe had strength to shout, he would in all probability have struggled sufficiently for the floor and walls to have shown some signs of it. The detectives found no such signs.

The surgeon who made the autopsy and the doctors who examined the remains at the Morgue declared that death was the result of a stab in the heart, and was instantaneous. Dr. Frank Ferguson, the pathologist, said a portion of the remains had been scalded with boiling water. Where did the water come from? There were no cooking utensils in the Woodside house. It would have taken considerable time to heat the water in the stove boilers, and the weight of evidence is that no fire was made in the stove recently.

Again, Dr. Ferguson, after an examination of the sawed bones, said the body was lying on its face while the sawing was done, and the left leg was sawed from the left side and the right leg from the right side. The head of the bathtub in the Second Street house is close to one wall of the room, and one side of it is close to another wall. The body may have been placed on a board across the bath and turned end for end, as occasion demanded, but if it was, where is the board?

Mrs. Nack in Prison.

Lawyer Friend of Friend, House & Grossman, Mrs. Nack's counsel, visited her in Jefferson Market Prison yesterday and learned of the attempts made Saturday night to identify her as the woman who had driven in a surrey across the Fort Lee Ferry June 26, and as the woman who as Mrs. Frank Braun had rented the house 346 Second Street, Woodside, from Mrs. Baula on June 22. Mr. Friend declared the attempt an outrage, and said neither the Coroner nor the police had the legal right to stand his client up for identification without notifying him to be present to protect her interests.

He complained to Magistrate Flammer, sitting in Jefferson Market Court, and asked for an order restraining the police from interfering with Mrs. Nack except in his presence.

The Magistrate said although inclined to agree with counsel, he was not sure if he had power to make any such order. He was not conversant with the prison rules, but he considered in a case like that of Mrs. Nack it might be necessary for the police or Coroner to act promptly.

Mr. Friend said he would make his application to a higher court. Late last night one of the Fort Lee men who said he saw a woman like Mrs. Nack in a surrey at Fort Lee on June 26 went to the prison to see if he could identify Mrs. Nack as the woman. He failed to do so. Coroner Tuthill and Warden Kerr presided at the ordeal. No one else, the Warden said, was present.

Mrs. Nack slept well Saturday night, and shows no evidence of concern at her imprisonment and almost certain indictment. The police made another examination of her flat yesterday, but found nothing tangible in the way of evidence. Detective Sergt. Pfaehler, who was in charge at the Central Office last night, said they were looking for some papers that might be of importance, but had not found them.

The Case Against Mrs. Nack.

Notwithstanding its many flaws, the police have built up a strong circumstantial case against Mrs. Nack, assuming that the dead man in the Morgue was William Guldensuppe. They have proved that she was deceiving Guldensuppe, with whom she had lived sixteen months, for the sake of Thorn, and that she met and gave him money without Guldensuppe's knowledge. She admitted to them, they say, that she feared Guldensuppe and loved Thorn. They know Thorn and Guldensuppe were at enmity, and that Thorn had bought a stiletto and threatened to kill the missing man. They have evidence that Mrs. Nack telephoned Guldensuppe at the Murray Hill Baths June 25 to accompany her to Long Island the following day.

Guldensuppe obtained leave from his employers to keep an appointment. No one has been found who has seen him alive since that Friday.

Mrs. Nack declines to account for her time between Friday afternoon and Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.

On Saturday at 10 o'clock Mrs. Nack hired a carriage for the afternoon. At noon Thorn and Mrs. Nack crossed Thirty-fourth Street ferry to Long Island City. Two hours and forty minutes later a bundle containing a portion of Guldensuppe's body was found in the East River, and half an hour later than that Thorn got the carriage previously ordered by Mrs. Nack, and the two went for a drive that kept the carriage five hours.

Mrs. Nack declines to say where they went.

On Monday night, when Mrs. Nack was asked where Guldensuppe was, she was apparently comfortably settled in her flat at 489 Ninth Avenue. Next morning she told her landlord she was going to Germany, and started packing up.

The police believe, but have not yet been able to prove, that Mrs. Nack was at the Woodside house the day the murder was committed. They have an affidavit from a woman, Mrs. Riger, that she sold Mrs. Nack the oilcloth inwrapping the portions of the body found.

Mrs. McKenna of Woodside saw a woman believed to be Mrs. Nack carrying a roll of oilcloth into the Second Street house June 24 or 25. Mrs. Haffter, the caretaker of the house, believes Mrs. Nack is the woman to whom she gave the keys. Mrs. Whalley, who lives a few doors from the house, also believes Mrs. Nack to have been the woman she saw there.

Points in Her Favor.

Against all that weight of circumstantial evidence are the facts that, with the whole energies of the Central Office bent on obtaining real proof against her, Acting Inspector O'Brien admitted yesterday that none has been found that directly connects her with the disappearance of Guldensuppe, or with the murder of the man whose headless body lies in the Morgue. Perhaps the clothes found Saturday may incriminate her. They have not done so yet.

None of the Woodside people who believe she was the woman there have identified her as such. Mrs. Baula, who rented the house to the woman, has tried to do so, and has declared positively she was not. A man and woman from Fort Lee who recognized a newspaper picture of Mrs. Nack as the woman they saw in Fort Lee June 26 were unable to pick her out from a party of ten women when they tried to do so in the Jefferson Market prison.

Mrs. Riger, who has identified her as the woman to whom she sold the telltale red oilcloth, refused to swear to the identification when she first made it, and took nearly two days to make up her mind to be sure. It does not follow because she crossed the Thirty-fourth Street Ferry with Thorn on June 26 that she went to Woodside to dispose of the body of a murdered man. No signs of blood have been found on her or on her clothing. No weapons such as could have been used in the killing and dismemberment of the body at the Morgue have been found. The police have not yet established the identity of the murdered man—the Morgue officers have not accepted it as complete—and they have not yet proved that the murder, if done at all, was done at the cottage at Woodside.

Her calmness in the face of the horrors that must have confronted her—her former lover murdered, her present lover a fugitive, herself a suspected prisoner—is compatible with either guilt or innocence. Her profession has taught her to be calm in the presence of danger. Her counsel declares her not guilty, and says he can and will prove her innocent.

The pros and cons are about equal from a legal standpoint. The most damning evidence against her in the minds of laymen is her silence. The law does not compel her to account for her time and to prove an alibi, but if she would explain with an explanation susceptible of proof where she spent the Friday noon, afternoon, and night and Saturday morning of Guldensuppe's disappearance, the case against her would fall to the ground.

CAN THIS BE MARTIN THORN?

Body of a Man With a Wounded Cheek Found off Staten Island.

The body of an unknown man, with a bullet or stab-wound hole in one of his cheeks, was found floating in the lower bay, off the point of the Great Kills, Staten Island, yesterday morning. The body was found by a yachting party, and was landed at Gifford's, Staten Island. Coroner John T. Oates believes the man was shot and then thrown into the water.

The body was discovered by a party sailing in the catboat Acorn, belonging to William Morgan, a New York broker, and attached to the Gravesend Yacht Club. Mr. Morgan had taken a party of friends out early in the morning for a cruise along the Staten Island shore. George A. Beane, an actor, was one of the party. As the boat lay becalmed, the members of the party lay about the craft. Beane, while forward, near the mast, saw the body floating a short distance away.

Morgan and Beane entered the yawl and rowed to the body. Beane leaned over the stern of the boat and attached a rope to the legs of the body. As he did so he noticed the wound in the man's cheek, and called the attention of his companion to it.

The body was carefully landed, care being taken to keep the face from contact with anything. Then Coroner Oates was summoned. He made a superficial examination as the body lay on the beach, and then caused it to be removed to his morgue at Stapleton, where it now is.

The body is that of a man about 5 feet 8 inches. The weight is about 160 pounds. The man was about thirty-five or thirty-eight years of age. He had dark hair and a light sandy mustache. The clothing consisted of a black diagonal coat and vest, dark trousers, with a small gray stripe, a colored shirt, and white silk four-in-hand tie. The underclothing was gray. The shoes were new and were marked "B. 6." In the pockets were found two keys. One was of a peculiar pattern, and may be the key to a small safe or strong box. The other was evidently a latch key. Two dollars and forty-two cents in money and a white linen handkerchief of fine texture were the only other articles.

Coroner Oates made an examination of the wound in the face and found that it penetrated the bone. Whether it was caused by a bullet or by a thin-bladed knife it was impossible to tell.

There was considerable speculation whether the body might not be that of Martin Thorn, whose name has been brought up in connection with the murder of Guldensuppe. While the body answers fairly well that of the missing man, it appears to have been in the water at least a week, and perhaps ten days. The hands were large and coarse. The body was so black that when found it was supposed to be that of a negro. It was not until the breast was uncovered and found to be white that the mistake was discovered.

A SUICIDE IDENTIFIED.

Body Thought to be That of Thorn Is That of Paul Schumacher.

The man who committed suicide on the meadows near St. Peter's Cemetery, Jersey City, last Wednesday, was yesterday identified as Paul Schumacher of 131½ Lienau Place.

Mrs. Schumacher says her husband, who was moody and despondent, left home at 4 o'clock Wednesday morning. As he went out he said: "Good bye; you will never see me again." That is the last she saw of him.

When Schumacher's body was first discovered it was thought to be that of Martin Thorn, who is accused of being Mrs. Nack's accomplice in the Guldensuppe murder.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—G. W. Henry, Chicago, and Colbert A. MacClure, Boston.

ASTOR—Edward Bamwell, Boston; A. M. Webb, Bell Buckle, Tenn.; B. A. Tickoneff, St. Petersburg; C. F. Hall, Sidney, and Dr. E. Bennett, San Antonio.

BARTHOLDI—Edward M. Conant, Knoxville; W. Manning, Albany; E. E. Pruit, New Orleans, and Ernst Finley, Baltimore.

BELVIDERE—Victor Green and H. Walters, Tamaqua.

BREVOORT—Stuart Patterson, Chicago; F. J. Hess, London; George E. Earnshaw, Philadelphia; W. Scott, and F. Brackett, Boston.

BROADWAY CENTRAL—E. Percy Sykes, Huddersfield, England; Hillyer Ryder, Carmel, N. Y.; Robert J. McCrea, Pittsfield, and J. W. Hayes, Washington.

BUCKINGHAM—Robert D. Pruyn, Albany, and Albert Muhlmeister, London.

CAMBRIDGE—B. Aymar, East Orange.

DEVONSHIRE—F. E. Huggins, Conneaut, Ohio, and K. Eagelson, Chicago.

EVERETT—Edward Sears, St. John, N. B.; John M. Donovan, Boston, and Prof. E. T. Andrews, Washington.

FIFTH AVENUE—R. E. Breeden, San Francisco; M. Burke, Chicago; S. R. Perkins, Washington; José Avila Echeverria, Guatemala; Enrique Munoz, Paris, and Major C. A. Tanner, India.

GERLACH—C. S. Ruslin, Chicago.

GILSEY—A. D. Lowry, Philadelphia; W. W. Wharton, Iberville, La., and Charles A. Munro, Easton, Penn.

GRAND—D. G. Sprague, United States Navy; W. J. Rose, Sidney; P. J. Tillihout, Chicago; W. S. Woodley, Idaho; G. W. Golden, Albany, and W. A. Connelley, Portsmouth, Ohio.

GRAND UNION—Robert L. Crane, Cincinnati; W. L. Reid, Boston; A. H. Proctor, Boston; T. W. Leland, and Harry Lathrop, Waterbury.

HOFFMAN—J. Stahl, J. Javal, Paris; Philip E. Russell, V. N. Havemer, Washington; Frederick W. Coffin, United States Navy; T. F. Bassett, A. L. Powell, Boston; J. Pinckney Smith, New Orleans; William H. King, Salt Lake City; Utah, and E. Ellis, San Salvador.

HOLLAND HOUSE—Baron Carl de Merck, London, and J. Lionberger Davis, St. Louis.

IMPERIAL—Gen. W. P. Hazen, Washington; W. D. Brown, Warren, Penn.; Robert T. Daniel, Griffin, Ga.; Dr. M. Lavois, Fall River; Mark H. Jackson, Syracuse; Frederick S. Axtell, Baltimore, and B. Frank Hall, St. Mary's, Penn.

MANHATTAN—J. P. Mason, Baltimore; A. B. Sterling, and Edwin Putnam, Washington; J. H. Harris, Philadelphia; T. W. Decker, Newport, Ark.; A. H. Overman, Springfield; S. W. Warren, and F. B. White, Boston; Horace Morehead, Pittsburg; L. K. Hull, Minneapolis; George Sloane, New Orleans, and Marquise de Choiseul, Paris.

MARLBOROUGH—Benjamin Brockmayer, St. Louis; D. G. Miles, Richmond; A. F. Holmes, Boston; E. R. Dibrell, Little Rock, and W. H. Edwards, Michaux Mills, N. C.

METROPOLE—C. F. Ryan, Philadelphia, and Roscoe H. Aldrich, Buffalo.

MORTON—Charles E. Johnston, Washington.

MURRAY HILL—H. F. Chandler, Cleveland; Theodore B. Myers, St. Paul; H. B. Stephens, Scranton; W. P. Butler, Saratoga; A. Sproule, St. Louis; E. C. Fosburgh, Norfolk, Va., and Willard Pope, Detroit.

NETHERLAND—M. Alcott, London; William Northrope Cowles, San Francisco, and J. R. King, Boston.

NEW AMSTERDAM—Charles A. Best, New Haven, and Frank A. Gillespie, Salt Lake City.

NORMANDIE—A. Lauricella, Rome, Italy; J. K. Williamson, Boston, and Capt. James T. Kane, New Bedford, Mass.

PARK AVENUE—A. W. Lyman, Washington; W. C. Stoddard, Boston; H. W. Gardner, Guatemala, and Charles Hamel, Easton, Penn.

PLAZA—George A. Macbeth, Pittsburg.

SAVOY—Oscar Tietz, Minekin, Germany.

SINCLAIR—John Hendrick, Chicago, and J. D. Hanrahan, Buffalo.

ST. CLOUD—Paul F. Mohr, Tacoma, Washington.

ST. DENIS—L. S. Churchill, Toronto; Col. Drury, Lowe, England; S. H. Warren, Kansas, and Robert H. Marr, Louisiana.

STURTEVANT—T. L. Hosmer, Joplin, Mo.; John N. Steadwell, Washington, and S. F. Massey, Sandusky, Ohio.

UNION SQUARE—Curt Winkler, Chemnitz, Germany, and R. C. Chipman, Chicago.

VENDOME—T. G. Leslie, Washington, and S. D. Truman, West Point.

WALDORF—M. Mitsuhaski, Shizasha, Japan; and J. O'Hara, Shigo, Japan.

WINDSOR—R. C. Gilmore, Rutland; Bishop J. J. Hennessy, Wichita, Kan.; H. F. Bosworth, Milwaukee; W. W. Manning, Marquette, Mich.; William Lette, Rogers, Minn.; Richard Gordon, St. Paul; J. L. Rice, Denver, and N. H. Engleston, Jr., Chattanooga, Tenn.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Brown, F. M., & Co., New Haven, Conn.; F. M. Brown, dry goods, &c.; 108 Worth Street.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; C. N. Conklin, furs, cloaks, and suits; K. Smith represents, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Hodges Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. C. Hodges, dry goods, &c.; St. Denis Hotel.

Howland, The, Gow, Stark Company, Bridgeport, Conn.; H. W. Pettis, gloves, parasols, laces, and handkerchiefs, 552 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Lansburgh, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; T. Pyne, dry goods, &c.; 8 Greene Street.

Kaufman, A. J., Montgomery, Ala.; dry goods, &c.; Hotel Marlborough.

Kearney & Palmer, Albany, N. Y.; J. R. Palmer, furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

Kreeger, S. R., New Orleans, La.; dry goods, &c.; Hotel Gerlach.

Lansburgh, The J., Furniture Company, Washington, D. C.; W. A. Boyd, furniture; Hotel Savoy.

Mayer, Max, & Co., Omaha, Neb.; A. Smith, stationery and jewelry, 27 Malden Lane; Hotel Imperial.

Myers, John G., Albany, N. Y.; J. A. Becker, jewelry; Hotel Imperial.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Smith, McCord, Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; A. F. Smith represents, 258 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Stratmeyer & Krehbrink, Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Stratmeyer, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Strauss, Glaser & Co., Chicago, Ill.; N. L. Strauss, woolens, 21 White St.; Hotel Netherland.

Weil, Raphael, & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; R. Weil, dry goods, &c., 51 Leonard Street; Holland House.

Whitney, W. M., & Co., Albany, N. Y.; Mr. Lang represents; 335 Broadway.

NO LYNCHING IN MISSOURI.

Captors of Ras Brown Turned Him Over to the Sheriffs of Villa Ridge.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 4.—Ras Brown, the negro who, it was announced, was lynched near Villa Ridge Saturday night, is alive. After his capture, men took him into the woods, supposedly to lynch him. Instead, they turned the negro over to Deputy Sheriffs, and, returning to town, gave out the lynching story. This allayed all excitement and prevented the formation of a mob.

In the meantime the negro was kept hidden. At midnight he was taken quietly to Union, the county seat, and placed in jail to await trial.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Ere the Farewell Is Spoken

on the deck of the steamer, or on board the train that is to bear you away from those dear to you, you will, if you are wise, have safely stowed away in your luggage a sufficient supply of that safeguard against illness—Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Commercial travelers, tourists, and pioneer emigrants concur in testifying to the fortifying and saving properties of the great tonic. Use for constipation, biliousness, malarial and kidney complaints and nervousness.

Drink Grain-O at the table; nourishing, appetizing, and healthful, and takes the place of coffee.—Adv.

QUIET FOURTH IN THIS CITY

Less Powder Burned Than Was Expected and Few Accidents Were Reported.

THOUSANDS OF CYCLISTS OUT

Excursion Boats Crowded and Shore Resorts Were Well Patronized—Small Boys Make Trouble for the Perspiring Park Policemen.

In view of the fact that yesterday was the "Glorious Fourth," the day was a remarkably quiet one. The sharp crackle of young patriots' torpedoes and firecrackers was to be heard occasionally, but it was not the continuous bombardment timid residents afflicted with nerves had apprehended. The small boy was reserving his powder and enthusiasm for the official celebration of independence to-day. Serious accidents reported were comparatively few.

Early in the morning the flags were raised at the Battery, and at the old fort in Central Park.

Bicyclists went out of the city by thousands. Every ferry was crowded with them and their wheels, and the smooth and shady roads in the annexed district as well were thronged. Those who are not provided with wheels sought an outing in other ways, and excursion boats and shore resorts were well patronized.

It was a torrid day, however. The temperature of 88° in the shade was a satisfactory reason to account for the comparatively small crowds in Central Park during the early afternoon. But the concert, always a drawing card, brought thousands to the Park shortly before 4 o'clock. The Mall was not another comfortable place, especially where the sun filtered through on the heads of the music lovers. Small boys kept the Park police busy chasing them out of trees in which they were outting up simianlike capers, or else wading barefooted along the edges of the lakes. Over a score of lads were corralled for selling candies and such things in the Park. They were bundled off to the rooms of the Gerry society.

The rules governing the carrying of passengers by steamboats were stringently enforced yesterday. Under instructions from the Treasury Department, ten Customs Inspectors were added to the force of the Inspectors of Steam Vessels, and one man was placed on each of the steamboats or tugs to look after one or more of those plying in the harbor. This system will continue throughout the Summer. The local Inspectors will have charge of the Glen Island, Newburg, and Shrewsbury River boats, and the Customs Inspectors, armed with the same powers, will look after the Coney Island, Fishing Branch, Fishing Banks, Long Island Sound, and Hudson River boats, and the excursion boats around Staten Island.

Their duty will be to prevent overcrowding or carrying of more passengers than the boats are licensed to carry, and to see that they are equipped properly for life saving, fighting fire, &c.

The largest crowd of the season visited Coney Island and gladdened the hearts of the business men and fakirs by their liberal expenditure of money. Never was the Island more orderly, and the police had little to do beyond preventing the crowds from becoming congested and caring for little children who became separated from their parents.

The barkers were allowed to follow their vocation and use their voices, but they were less noisy and their offensive methods of attracting attention were gone. During the whole day but one arrest for intoxication was made, and not a single violation of the excise law was reported.

In the concert halls the performers wore their street clothes on the stage. This was on account of an order issued by Police Captain Collins for the arrest of every performer found in stage costume.

Large crowds visited South and Midland Beaches yesterday afternoon, where the visitors were entertained by sacred concerts.

The drain of the suburban resorts on the city was shown by a falling off in the attendance at the aquarium yesterday. The number registered as visiting the aquarium during the day was 9,310.

At 2:35 P. M. on Saturday the register noted the fact that 1,000,000 persons had visited the aquarium since the day it opened, Dec. 10 last. There have been a great many more, however, that have not been counted.

GIRL SHOT IN BROOKLYN.

Stray Bullet Fired in the Street May Cause Her Death.

Maggie McCarthy, thirteen years old, was shot in the back of the head by some unknown person yesterday while walking with her mother on Lorraine Street, between Hicks and Henry Streets, Brooklyn. She is now at the Long Island College Hospital, and will probably die.

The McCarthys live at 680 Hicks Street. Mrs. McCarthy and her daughter were on their way home late in the afternoon when suddenly a shot was fired and the little girl sank to the sidewalk with blood streaming from a wound in her head. Mrs. McCarthy turned suddenly, and about ten feet behind her saw John Langford of 64 Luquer Street and Patrick McGrath, who lives at the same address. As Mrs. McCarthy turned, Langford started to run away. She gave chase, and, seizing him by the sleeve, screamed "Murder! Police!"

Patrolman Mooney and Roundsman McNamara, attracted by the shot and Mrs. McCarthy's screams, ran up and arrested the men. McGrath made no attempt to escape. Both men, when charged with the shooting, flatly denied it. After the child had been taken to the hospital and the men to the Hamilton Avenue Police Station, Mrs. McCarthy told the police that the men had had a companion, who escaped.

The police are inclined to believe Langford and McGrath innocent of the shooting. No revolver was found upon them, and a close search of the neighborhood failed to reveal any trace of a weapon. Detectives Gill and Collins, who were on the case last evening, said last night that in their opinion the bullet was a spent one, fired by some person celebrating the Fourth. The prisoners will be arraigned to-day.

MINOR ACCIDENTS OF THE DAY.

Firecrackers, Torpedoes, and Stray Shots from Revolvers.

John Connolly, ten years old, of 325 East Sixtieth Street, was burned about the face yesterday afternoon by a firecracker which he was setting off. He was removed to the Flower Hospital.

Miss Agnes Brennan, Superintendent of the Female Training Department at Bellevue Hospital, narrowly escaped serious injury last night by the explosion of some giant torpedoes which some one threw from the Male Training Department into her room. A nurse who was with Miss Brennan was slightly injured in the eye. The person throwing the torpedoes could not be found.

Arthur Forest, seventeen years old, of 257 Himrod Street, Brooklyn, had a large revolver to use in celebrating the Fourth. While he was showing it to companions yesterday afternoon the weapon was accidentally discharged and the bullet struck George Bischoff, three years old, of 253 Himrod Street, grazing the boy's scalp and making a painful but not a serious wound. The ambulance surgeon from St. Catharine's Hospital said the boy's escape was due to the fact that his skull was thick, as otherwise the shot would probably have killed him.

Jacob Wiegand of 259 Railroad Avenue, Jersey City, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was shot in the left shoulder late Saturday night, as his train was entering the Bergen cut. It is supposed the ball was fired by some one celebrating the Fourth of July. The wound is not considered serious.

Celebration on the Vancouver.

MONTREAL, July 4.—The passengers aboard the steamer Vancouver, which arrived here to-day, celebrated Dominion Day on the high seas by firing cannon and holding a concert. Judge Kisbery of Dublin presided, and many Americans took part. Coming up the river to-day, the Canadians returned the compliment, and at 12 noon, Capt. Jones had "Old Glory" hoisted and a salute fired, the crowd cheering for Uncle Sam.

LARGE NUMBER OF FIRES.

Department Kept Busy from Early Morning Until Late at Night.

A large number of fires, caused chiefly by the explosion of fireworks, kept the Fire Department busy yesterday from early mor

DR. HALL ON PATRIOTISM

Money Wasted in Buying Firecrackers Might Be Spent to Better Purpose.

NECESSITY OF VOTING RIGHT

Foreigners Ought to be Educated in the Principles of American Government and Become Citizens as Soon as Practicable—His Own Example.

The Rev. Dr. John Hall preached his farewell sermon for the season to the congregation of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church yesterday. The church will be closed for repairs and cleaning for the next two months.

In the prelude to his sermon yesterday morning Dr. Hall devoted himself to pointing out some of the lessons taught by the celebration of Independence Day.

"It is very natural," he said, "that the people should recall the Declaration of Independence, for it is in that document that the United States' first appears. It is true that the words appeared in a document drawn up at a meeting of my countrymen, chiefly Presbyterians, a year before in North Carolina, but it was not until 1776 that the Declaration was accepted.

"The 121 years through which we have passed since the promulgation of the Declaration of Independence have been marked by steady advancement in religion, science, literature, and the general good, and it is eminently fitting that the day should be celebrated in a manner which gives ready acknowledgment of God's goodness to this Nation.

"I could wish that the day was celebrated in a manner somewhat different from what it is. I think the money spent in buying fire crackers in all parts of the country, which go to the making of useless noise, could be expended in a way that would do a far greater amount of good. It might be employed in the education of those who come to our shores ignorant of the principles of our Government, and unable to gain that knowledge requisite for good citizens. If the money were spent in this manner, I think it would be a more appropriate way of recalling the day.

"As Christian citizens there are certain duties incumbent upon us which have to do with the promotion of comfort and prosperity among our fellow-beings. In doing these we should see to it that we are not working in the interest of one or the other of the political parties. All those who have made their homes among us should be taught the value of those principles which go to make up good citizenship, and to use wisely the privileges that are given them.

"It is the duty of every foreigner coming to this country to become a citizen as soon as practicable. As soon as I could become a citizen of this Nation I availed myself of the opportunity, and never once since I took out my papers have I on election day failed to cast my vote for the candidate for National, State, or municipal office who in my opinion was best qualified to perform the duties of that office.

"Foreigners should be taught to vote for men and principles which conscience and intelligence declare to be the right, and in this way we can be true to the principles of those who made the celebration of Independence Day possible."

Dr. Hall spoke upon the influence of Christianity in liberalizing the world.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

Effect of Our Constitution on Other Anglo-Saxons.

The Rev. Dr. B. F. De Costa, in his Independence Day sermon at the Church of St. John the Evangelist, took for his text: "The glory of this latter house shall be greater than of the former." He said:

"To-day, this glorious Fourth of July, is the proper time for us to turn to that which is growing in our minds—the subject of Greater America.

"We are well aware that there is plenty of room for improvement in our National affairs. We intend to bring about the improvement. For years British writers have been agitating the subject of greater Britain, which shall embrace all her colonies, not in a monarchical but a democratic Government. This would be a magnificent thing, but Greater America, when realized—and it will be realized—will surpass it. It is American independence that is forming Great Britain. Our Constitution is the all-powerful and grand thing that is keeping all nations, especially England, on the jump, but Greater America will be the grandest Nation ever dreamed of.

"America is self-contained; England is reliant on others. America to-day is a growing baby, badly in need of a competent nurse. But we are making great progress and nearing the goal. Greater America, a union of the Anglo-Saxon races, is not so far distant."

BETTER LEADERS WANTED.

The Rev. Karl Schwartz on Elections and the Spoils System.

The Rev. Karl Schwartz, assistant rector and now in charge of the Church of Zion and St. Timothy, preached yesterday morning from the text, "And I have given you a land for which ye did not labor, and cities which ye built not, and ye dwell in them." Our forefathers were the pioneers and the builders of this great Republic, said the preacher, and it becomes the duty of the residents of the present day to take the best care of it possible.

It is a noteworthy fact, he said, that with all of the progress that has been made in the science of government the social problems which in all ages have worried and worn mankind are still unsolved. Beggary and crime are still unadjusted evils, and the relations between labor and capital perplex society now as much as ever. Penitentiaries and almshouses are blemishes on our boasted civilization, yet there appears to be no clear way of eliminating such evils. If the voters of the Republic were to vote every day from now until 1900 they could not vote away these great problems which ages have failed to solve.

What we need most in this country, continued Mr. Schwartz, is stronger and more competent men to lead—men with the powers of leadership, and who dare to do right. The lesson must be learned that elections are not for the purpose of perpetuating the curse of the spoils system. They are designed in this Republic to encourage honest statesmanship and develop the principles of wise and pure government. In all things the American citizen should remember his duty to his fellowman, and endeavor to bring the Christian idea of universal brotherhood to its highest stage of development.

GOD'S GOODNESS TO AMERICA.

Wholly a Modern Nation, with No Dregs of Feudalism.

The Rev. Alfred E. Myers, assistant pastor of the Marble Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, delivered a patriotic sermon yesterday. His subject was "The Goodness of God to the American People." "Our National History," said Dr. Myers, "is a romance such as no other nation possesses. No other people has received such favors and blessings from God."

The natural resources of the country and the expanse of territory were reviewed by the pastor, after which he proceeded: "No wonder that Gladstone said we have a foundation for the greatest empire ever founded by man. We have the most desirable location in the world for our peaceful development, and we are wholly a modern Nation. We never had a childhood like the others. We did not grow out of the dark ages. We know nothing about the feudal systems of old Europe. All these things our young Nation has left behind.

"God would not let this country become settled until the right people came. His designs were wrought out in Europe, and the right people had first to be found. He would have none of semi-mediaevalism. It was God's purpose to make ours a modern government. We do not think a monarchy better than a presidency. As we are indebted to little Holland for many things, so, also, are we indebted to that sturdy little country for our system of federated States.

"The nineteenth century witnessed our expansion into one of the world's powers. The two great features of the century are our marvelous growth and the abolition of slavery. Slavery was not abolished because the North demanded that it should be; not through any design of Lincoln, but because it was a blot on our National life and a hindrance to our healthy growth.

"And that which followed the war was in many ways more remarkable than the war itself. The reconciliation of the warring factions, the reunion of the severed States—all this without the execution of a single life—is the most wonderful thing in our history to-day."

It was announced by the pastor that Miss Clara Barton is ready to start on a mission of relief to Cuba as soon as funds are furnished.

WILLIAMSBURG FLAG SERVICE.

Exercises Held in the New England Congregational Church.

A unique patriotic "flag service" was held in the New England Congregational Church, South Ninth Street, Williamsburg, last evening. The church was decorated with the American colors. Three hundred children of the Sunday school occupied seats near the chancel rail.

At the opening the children arose and sang in chorus several patriotic hymns. The Rev. Dr. W. H. McElveen, the pastor, preached an appropriate sermon on "Dying for One's Country Versus Living for One's Country." H. T. Humpstone sang the "New National Hymn," by Thomas Wentworth Higginson.

NATION'S DEBT TO CHRISTIANITY.

Reformation Paved the Way for the Declaration of Independence.

The Rev. George W. Mead preached yesterday in the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church on the "Influence of Christianity in Liberalizing Nations."

"The Christian civilization which we enjoy," he said, "is owing to the people who made possible the celebration of Independence Day. When we ask whence came the principles of Christian liberty we must look backward beyond the time of Washington, of Jefferson, and of Franklin, backward beyond Plymouth Rock, and the Reformation, back to the time of the Apostles themselves. The Reformation, which drove feudalism from Europe, paved the way for the Declaration of Independence in America. Independence was won by the spiritual force working in a spiritual people.

"Our ideas of liberty did not come to us from Greece and Rome or any of the Oriental countries. In England and America, where Christianity predominates, liberty and equality are recognized. It is in religious countries where there is the least suffering and the greatest amount of happiness."

SERMON TO THE GRAND ARMY.

Dr. Wright Speaks of the Divine Hand Guiding America.

Upward of 150 members of the Grand Army of the Republic attended religious exercises last night in the Union Methodist Church, in West Forty-eighth Street, in celebration of the anniversary of Independence Day. A special musical programme was prepared for the occasion by Choirmaster William H. Johns. The sermon to the veterans was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Wright, pastor of the church.

After welcoming the veterans to his church he delivered a discourse on "God in War." The Divine influence, he said, was observable in all the great historic movements, and it was especially perceptible in the result of the great struggles on the American continent.

It was a Divine Hand, he said, that found Abraham Lincoln, and placed that simple yet mighty man at the head of this Nation to guide her in the great and mighty struggle, in which his auditors took an active living part. Every upward and onward stride of the Nation, whether in war or peace, he said, bore the tangible proof of the Divinity, and the glory of God shines like a beacon light, beckoning the Nation to continue in the paths of Christianity which it has followed in the past.

FORESEES ANGLO-SAXON UNION.

The Patriotic Prediction of the Rev. W. E. Bentley.

"The Greater America" was the subject of the Rev. W. E. Bentley's discourse yesterday in St. Mark's Church. He took the following passages for his text: "So the Lord saved Israel that day," and "I will make thee a greater nation." He said: "These two texts eloquently sum up the past and predict the future for us." He then traced the causes of the struggle for independence. "Both America and Great Britain now agree that those who made the attempt to tax without giving representation were wrong, and that in resisting the colonists vindicated their rights and only did their duty. With the result of the revolution, the world jumped forward in the path of progress.

"Our forefathers did not die to establish a plutocracy," he continued, "but to build up a democracy. So much for the past, and now let us look to the future, the Greater America, and God's words, 'I will make thee a greater nation,' are strangely applicable to this cause.

"America to-day is the crucible in which the great problems of the world are solved, and the time will come when the whole Anglo-Saxon race will be united. Take the great international events, the World's Fair and Queen's jubilee. Do not they point to that result? All the courses of events are working toward this result, and it will surely be realized, and speedily too.

"The Church of God is helping to bring it about. Take the great church societies, the Young Men's Christian Association, and the Christian Endeavor Society. They are doing noble work in speeding the union of America and Great Britain. And the other courses of events, such as the drama, social events, and sports, are aiding. And behind it all God is the prime mover."

OBJECTED TO HORN BLOWING.

What Mr. Buntington Said at the Allen Street Church.

Elaborate Independence Day services were held last night at the Allen Street Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, in Rivington Street, near Ludlow Street. The church was filled with veterans, and among the Grand Army of the Republic posts sending delegations were Cameron, Riker, and Adam Goff Posts.

Four encampments of the Union Veterans' League were also in attendance; they were Encampment No. 38 of New York City, Encampments No. 70 and No. 85 of Brooklyn, and Encampment No. 81 of Jersey City. There were also representatives from the American Mechanics' Councils, including State Councilor Buntington and Associate State Councilor Miss Esther Smith.

Twenty-five young women of the Daughters of Liberty, from Lady Fulton and Ray Jackson Councils, attended in full regalia, the principal features of which were the broad silk sashes of red, white, and blue worn by the young women, stretched from shoulder to waist.

The Rev. Horace W. Byrnes, the pastor of the church, conducted the services, the musical portion of which was given by a chorus choir, accompanied by the band from the Eleventh Street Methodist Episcopal Church. The pastor preached a patriotic sermon, and S. B. Willis, the oldest living Chaplain of the Grand Army of the Republic, member of Cameron Post, invoked special blessing. Chaplain J. D. Morton of the Union Veterans' League recited.

State Counselor Buntington delivered an address, in which he said that patriotism and Christianity went hand in hand. A traitor to one would be a traitor to the other. He regretted the fact that there were yesterday many six-horse teams laden with young men on their way to the country districts to spend the time in sport. The men also blew terrific blasts on horns going through the city, which he considered a form of blasphemy on such a day.

The only reason that real Americans stood that sort of thing, he said, was because they had become accustomed to it. the influx of foreigners having robbed us of a great many of our cherished principles. The growing disregard of the Lord's Day could be laid at their door, and showed the necessity of organizations like the Mechanics' Councils.

Church of the Cross and Flag.

The Rev. Sylvester Malone, the venerable pastor of Sts. Peter and Paul's Church, Wythe Avenue and South Second Street, Williamsburg, returned to Brooklyn from Albany yesterday, where he had been attending the closing session of the Board of Regents of the State University, in order to celebrate Independence Day in his own church, as has been his custom for many years. This church is known throughout Long Island as the "Church of the Cross and Flag." When Fort Sumter was fired upon, Father Malone hoisted the Stars and Stripes to the steeple of his church and kept the colors there till the closing day of the war.

WORK FOR SOCIAL REFORM

Campaign of the Evangelical Alliance in Pennsylvania Mining Towns.

REPORT OF DR. JOSIAH STRONG

He Hopes to Enlist the Christian Endeavorers in the Movement to Circulate Literature Among Non-Church-Going Foreigners.

Under the auspices of the Evangelical Alliance for the United States, a campaign in behalf of social reform has been begun in the mining communities and towns of Pennsylvania by the Rev. Dr. Josiah Strong. After working two months Dr. Strong is now on his way to San Francisco to present the scheme before the convention of Christian Endeavorers.

Dr. Strong visited Phoenixville, Pottstown, Reading, Shenandoah, Oliphant, Carbondale, Nanticoke, Middletown, Gettysburg, and Harrisburg. In some places visited, varying in population from 10,000 to 18,000, he found that foreigners formed from one-half to two-thirds of the communities. In the town of Shenandoah, having a population of about 15,000, he found that eighteen languages are spoken, and in some regions he found that the English language is almost unspoken.

"The purpose of the scheme is to form local associations in all cities and towns," he said, "in order that the especial needs of any particular community in the way of reform may be met intelligently. It is not expected that the burden of this work will fall on the pastors of the churches, who, too frequently, have more than they can attend to in ministering to their flocks, but upon the young people. It will consist chiefly in the distribution of literature which the Evangelical Alliance will prepare for their circulation."

He spoke of the possibilities of house-to-house distribution of literature by the 4,000,000 members of the various young people's societies. "Suppose the members of these societies be made the bearers of the truth, each community could be districted and each district assigned to some young person. To deliver a leaflet once a month at each house in a district, containing, say, a dozen families, would not be a great undertaking. The bicycle would make it entirely feasible to reach the scattered houses of country districts, and if only one in ten of these young people engaged in the work, they would scatter throughout the land nearly 60,000,000 leaflets in a single year, at least one-half of which would reach families who never attend church, take no religious paper, and who, presumably, see no reform literature."

With the opening of the Autumn the Evangelical Alliance will take up the matter of preparing the various leaflets for distribution in the interest of good citizenship and social reform. For this work the services of able writers will be engaged. In communities where the foreign population predominates, or is unusually strong, leaflets will be distributed on such subjects as "The Meaning and Value of Naturalization," "Rights of the Naturalized Citizen," "Duties of the Naturalized," "Fundamental Principles of American Institutions," &c. These, in turn, will be translated into every foreign language spoken by the people in the community under consideration.

Dr. Strong said that the proposed associations will be wholly undenominational, and that all will work in the interest of education, good government, and American patriotism.

MR. YATMAN AT OCEAN GROVE.

Many Hear the Evangelist—Appropriate Services for To-day.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., July 4.—The Sunday services in Ocean Grove to-day opened with the usual young people's meeting in the Temple, led by Evangelist Yatman. The Auditorium service at 10:30 was attended by at least 5,000 persons. The usual half hour's song service was conducted by John R. Sweeny. The opening prayer was made by the Rev. A. J. Kynett. John P. Newman, Bishop of the Methodist Church, preached the morning sermon. His subject was "Victory," and the text was taken from the Gospel of John, sixteenth chapter, "I have overcome the world."

The Sabbath school and Dr. Hanlon's Bible class gathered at 2:30, and the services were of a most interesting nature.

The evening service was preached by the Rev. W. T. Smith, D. D., of Iowa, Missionary Secretary of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Services will be held to-morrow in commemoration of the one hundred and twenty-first anniversary of American Independence. The bells in Ocean Grove will be rung at sunset and other appropriate exercises held. At 10:30 Edward C. Stokes of Millville, N. J., State Senator from Cumberland County, will deliver an oration. Prof. John Enright, Superintendent of Schools of Monmouth County, will read the Declaration of Independence, and patriotic music will be rendered.

ASBURY PARK AUDITORIUM.

Opening Sermon Preached by the Rev. S. Parks Cadman of New York.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 4.—The Asbury Park Auditorium opened to-day. The Rev. George J. Mingins is the pastor in charge and Edward L. Stafford is the manager.

The sermon at 11:30 o'clock this morning was preached by the Rev. Dr. S. Parks Cadman of New York. His subject was "The Pre-Eminent Christ."

At 4 o'clock a grand National patriotic service was held. The Rev. Carlos Martyn spoke on "American Citizenship." Dr. Cadman occupied the pulpit again to-night, speaking on "Christianity and Patriotism."

HEBREWS GO TO ELIZABETH.

Cornerstone Laid of the Educational Institute and Library.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 4.—Hebrews from all over the State witnessed the laying of the cornerstone of the Educational Institute and library, at Court and Fourth Streets, at 5:30 o'clock this evening. The stone was laid by Rabbi Adolph Rabin, P. N. D., of New York City, Mayor Rankin having been detained elsewhere. The new institution will be four stories high and fitted up in the most modern manner. The dedication in the Fall will be most auspicious.

OIL FREIGHT DISCRIMINATION.

Decision of a United States Court in a Pennsylvania Case.

PITTSBURG, July 4.—An important opinion was handed down yesterday in the United States Circuit Court in an anti-discrimination case brought by independent oil refiners against the Western New York and Pennsylvania Railroad. The opinion is on a demurrer filed by the defendant company against a petition of the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

The commission some time ago found that the railroad company was giving rebates to the Standard Oil Company on oil freights, and ordered the company to cease discrimination and repay complaining shippers. After this order was made the railroad company reorganized and formed two separate companies, so as to avoid the obligation imposed by the commission.

That part of the demurrer relating to reparation or the payment of damages is sustained, but in all other respects the demurrer is overruled. The defendant has thirty days to file an answer to the part of the petition which is sustained.

Brooklyn School Teachers Abroad.

On the Atlantic Transport Line steamship Manitoba, which sailed Saturday for London, were sixty-nine Brooklyn school teachers and their friends. All but eight of the passengers were women. They will spend most of their vacation time in Europe, visiting the principal cities. In the party are Dr. William L. Felter, Dr. Walter B. Gunnison, Mrs. J. R. Coleman, Joseph D. Warner, Mrs. J. W. Bulkley, Arthur D. Stetson, Mrs. Helen Conover, Mrs. John C. Keeler, and Miss Grace C. Wilson.

Every drop of Grain-O has nourishment in it, which is distributed through the system.—Adv.

POSTUM CEREAL.

An Army Experiment.

Strength of Troops on Long Runs on Bicycles.

The army corps carrying dispatches from Chicago to army headquarters, Washington, on bicycles, to demonstrate the practicability of the rapid movement of troops over long distances on wheels, trained for their run on Postum Cereal in place of ordinary coffee and Postum was used on the entire trip.

Naturally, a careful investigation into the qualities of Postum preceded its adoption by the officer in Chicago. It is quite generally known to athletes themselves that Postum Cereal Food Coffee adds, in a marked degree, to the power of any man for continuous physical exertion, the heart, lungs, and nerves working vastly better than where ordinary coffee has been used. The reason for this is that Postum is made of certain parts of cereals, skillfully selected and scientifically prepared. Certain ingredients of food are needed by the human body to supply the peculiar gray substance that should fill every nerve cell in the body. This cannot be obtained from drugs, but must come from food. Postum Cereal Food Coffee is made from these elements. It looks like coffee and tastes much like it, but is a distinct beverage, rich in food value and standing on its own merit.

Many people have had Postum poorly made. It is rich and delicious when boiled 15 minutes and served hot, with enough in the boiler to make it a very deep seal brown color.

POSTUM CEREAL CO., Lim., Battle Creek, Mich.

HISTORIC CHURCH TO GO.

Elm Street Widening to Strike a Mulberry Street Italian House of Worship.

Among the many buildings to be sacrificed to the Elm Street improvement scheme will be that which has for several years been occupied by the Italian congregation of the Church of San Salvatore, on the west side of Mulberry Street, a short distance from Bleecker Street. This church is a branch of the New York Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society, and is devoted wholly to the religious interests of the Protestant Italians who live in the neighborhood.

This building, with its massive columns, almost directly opposite the headquarters of the municipal police, has been a landmark for more than sixty years. It was built originally for a Methodist Church, and remained such until about twenty-five years ago, when it was sold to the congregation of St. Philip's Episcopal Church, the first colored Episcopal parish to be organized in this diocese. This congregation removed later to a building in West Twenty-fifth Street.

The late Miss Catherine Wolfe had become interested in work among the Italians, and about twelve years ago bought the building from St. Philip's congregation for the use of the Italian people. She purchased the property for $40,000, and gave $5,000 more for remodeling the church, in order to construct a proper chancel. In 1895 the parish gave up its existence as an independent organization and became one of the missions of the New York Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society.

According to the survey for the Elm Street widening the entire chancel end of the church is to be taken away. But a small portion of the building will remain, and the authorities of the mission society are in a quandary whether to repair the church after its rear part has been destroyed or to dispose of the property and remove. In St. Ambrose's Chapel, at Thompson and Prince Streets, the congregation is largely composed of Italians, and it is possible that it may be deemed expedient to unite the congregations.

An interesting point in the history of the old church is the fact that during the draft riots of 1863 it served as a shelter for the police who were fighting the mob at the time when Police Headquarters was in danger.

CHURCH CORNERSTONE LAID

For the New House of Worship of the German Evangelical Lutheran Congregation.

The congregation of the German Evangelical Lutheran Church, which formerly worshipped at Sixth Avenue and Fifteenth Street, yesterday afternoon attended the laying of the cornerstone of the new church edifice, at 313 and 315 West Twenty-second Street. The old building has been sold and will soon be torn down.

The ceremonies of the cornerstone laying were in charge of the pastor, the Rev. George Koenig. He placed the first mortar under the stone before it was placed in position. He also laid a number of coins, newspapers, church papers, and some memoranda under the stone, all of these being placed in a tin box. The ceremonies consisted of singing, prayers, and addresses.

One of the addresses was in German by the Rev. Jacob W. Loch, and two were in English, one by the pastor and the other by the Rev. John J. Heichmann of Brooklyn.

The new church is to be of Gothic architecture, and is to have two spires, one somewhat taller than the other. There will be placed over the entrance a large memorial window. The sale of the old property realized $180,000.

HEBREWS ARE PATRIOTIC.

Julius Harburger Speaks of America's Distinctive Religious Toleration.

Former Excise Commissioner Julius Harburger addressed the members of the Independent Order of Free Sons of Israel on "Patriotism" yesterday, at 325 Bowery. He said:

"Our co-religionists have selected America as their Mecca, as it is the only country on earth which has never made any distinction as to the religious creed of an individual. Civil and religious liberty have been its cardinal principles in name and in fact. We are patriotic citizens and lovers of our land, because under its free banners we have won renown and distinction, while in other parts of the world the Israelites have from time to time been most inhumanely and barbarously treated.

"America is our home, our country, and on its altar of freedom we swear everlasting fealty to the greatest republic on earth."

BROTHER THEOPHANE ARRIVES.

He Is Superior General of the Institut des Petits Freres.

The Rev. Brother Theophane, Superior General of the Institut des Petits Frères de Marie, arrived Saturday night on the steamer Bretagne from Havre, France. He was accompanied by the Assistant Superior General, Brother Stratonique.

On his arrival he was met by the Rev. Brother Cesidius, Provincial of the society in this country; the Rev. Brother Zephirinу, director of the St. Ann's Academy, and other members of the order, and was driven to St. Ann's Academy, on East Seventy-sixth Street, where he will stay while in town.

Last night a reception was tendered Brother Theophane at St. Jean Baptiste Hall, attended by the parish clergy, the members of the order in this city, and many other persons. Brother Theophane is on an official visit to the Institut des Petits Frères de Marie in America. Thursday he will go to Boston, and from there will travel through the Eastern States and Canada.

The order was started in France in 1819, and numbers 7,000 members, a large proportion of whom are in this country. The brothers are all lay members, and their work is the education of young men. St. Ann's Academy is the only branch of the order in New York.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. is on every wrapper.

CARDINAL IN BROOKLYN

The Baltimore Prelate Preached at the Silver Jubilee of Father Duffy.

CATHOLIC PRIESTS' OFFICE

A Letter of Congratulation from Satolli—Notable Gathering in St. Agnes's Church—Father Duffy Appointed Private Chamberlain to the Pope.

The silver jubilee in honor of the Rev. Father Duffy, pastor of St. Agnes's Church, in Brooklyn, was brought to a close yesterday in an elaborate ceremonial in the church. Cardinal Gibbons preached, and Bishop Charles E. McDonnell of the diocese of Long Island was present, and many dignitaries from this city and Long Island.

St. Agnes Church yesterday was crowded to the doors. To Father Duffy's parishioners were added members of every Roman Catholic Church in the city, while the Long Island churches within a wide radius of Brooklyn were generally represented. Hundreds were turned away.

Services began at 11 o'clock with the celebration of the solemn Pontifical mass. The chancel was bright with color. Flowers and potted plants were in every available spot, and with a background of towering palms and tropical foliage presented a scene of unusual beauty. The decorations were carried to the organ loft, and from the chandeliers hung long ropes of evergreen and smilax. Over the altar were incandescent lights showing the inscription, "Thou Art a Priest Forever."

In the grand processional march from the parish house to the church, the cross bearer and acolytes led. Next came fifty altar boys in their white surplices, followed by one hundred clergy representing the various Long Island parishes, and then Cardinal Gibbons in full regalia, escorted by the Rev. Father Sylvester Malone of the Church of Sts. Peter and Paul, and the Rev. Martin Carroll of St. Vincent de Paul's Church. Two altar boys held up the long train of the Cardinal. As the procession entered the church the organ began Mendelssohn's "March of the Priests." At the altar stood Bishop McDonnell, attended by Mgr. O'Connell and Vicar General McNamara. When Cardinal Gibbons reached the sacristy, the attendants meantime taking their positions, Bishop McDonnell advanced to meet him, and the two prelates embraced and took their places at the right and left of the altar.

Father Duffy was celebrant of the mass. His assistants were Father York of Huntington, L. I., deacon; Father Belford of Oyster Bay, sub-deacon, and Father Kelly of Brooklyn as master of ceremonies. At the conclusion of mass the ceremony being interspersed by the elaborate choral service, Cardinal Gibbons began his sermon. He preached upon "Priesthood," taking his text from the Second Epistle of St. Paul to the Corinthians, vi., 1-10.

A Sermon on Priesthood.

He said in part:

"The Catholic priest is not only a dispenser of the mysteries of God, but is a mysterious being himself in the eyes of the world. Like his Divine Master, he is set for the fall and resurrection of many in Israel, and for a sign that shall be contradicted. Various opinions are formed of him, as they were formed of Christ Himself. Some say of the priest, as was said of our Lord, he is a good man; others say no, he deceiveth the people. He is honored and loved most by those who know him best, but whether he is honored or dishonored, whether he is loved or hated, the Catholic priest has been too prominent a figure in the history of the world and in the progress of our Christian civilization to be ever ignored.

"A complete life of a missionary clergyman can never be written. The minister of God can not have his biographer. The biographer must speak of his official acts, may recall the church he has built, the schools he has founded, the hospitals and the asylums he has established and endowed. He may speak of the sermons he has preached, of the children he has catechised, of the souls he has received in the bosom of the Church. All this is indeed a great deal, but his private life, his relations with the people, those tender, sacred relations are known to none but God alone."

The Cardinal then proceeded to characterize the functions of the priest, and passing from this, referred to the Gospel, then further on, to the preaching of political discourses by Catholic priests.

"Many of you," said he, "may call to mind that memorable speech delivered by Mr. Bryan in the Presidential convention in Chicago last year. That speech was hailed with shouts of applause by the vast multitude that listened to him, and yet if I am not mistaken, that same speech was considered insidious and revolutionary in the cities of New York and London. But how marked the difference between this speech and a Catholic discourse. The discourse is to be affected by the circumstances of time or place or person. It is not circumscribed by State lines or National boundaries.

"The Gospel that I read you to-day has the same intrinsic force in Tokio and Pekin that it has in New York and London. It is never, therefore, influenced by these transitory circumstances. It is never old or obsolete. The doctrine of Christ appeals to-day to the conscience of the nineteenth century with as much force as it appealed to the conscience of the first century, because the doctrines we preach to you, brethren, are based upon the eternal and unchangeable law of God."

Priest and the Schools.

In referring to the subject of education, the Cardinal said:

"I am conversant with the great and immense good that is accomplished in the day school and Sunday school, chiefly by those consecrated men and women who devote themselves to the services of God. I am far from underrating the great importance of religious literature and the religious press. But believe me, brethren, these streams of grace would flow very sluggishly and would finally become exhausted and dried up if they were not replenished by the fountain that steadily flows from the Christian pulpit."

The speaker quoted Daniel Webster's speech before the United States Supreme Court in the Girard will case, to prove that Christianity has invariably been established and maintained by the Christian ministry.

In conclusion, the Cardinal turned to Father Duffy and congratulated him upon his twenty-five years of successful and faithful service to the Church, and ended by bestowing a blessing upon the clergy present.

Bishop McDonnell's Address.

Bishop McDonnell also made a brief address of congratulation, in which he told the audience that Cardinal Satolli had sent a letter of congratulation to Father Duffy, calling attention to the hospitality he had received at Father Duffy's hands during his recent visit to Brooklyn. Bishop McDonnell then added that he had a still greater surprise in store for the congregation, and proceeded to say that he had received a notification from the Pope, in which the holy father told him he had appointed Father Duffy one of his private chamberlains.

Of the clergy present from this city were Father Murphy of St. Francis Xavier's and Father Kearney of St. Patrick's Church, representing Archbishop Corrigan.

In the evening there was an elaborate vesper service, including the full choir and orchestra.

Officers Open a Trenton Safe.

TRENTON, N. J., July 4.—The safe of the Trenton Banking Company, which the officers have been unable to open since Thursday morning, was opened about 2 o'clock this morning. The experts had been working on it since that time, and late last night succeeded in getting a hole drilled through the door, so that a hand could be put through. Even then, however, the inside bolt could not be slipped back. It was then found necessary to pry the door off. This was done after a pile of lumber was placed in position for the door to fall upon. The door weighed 4,000 pounds.

Ex-Collector Wellburn Arrested.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 4.—O. M. Wellburn, the deposed and alleged defaulting Internal Revenue Collector of this district, for whom the police had been searching for several days, was arrested last night.

JAMES M. TAYLOR, D. D., LL. D., President Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

"It promises all that could be asked . . . . that Evidences of Christianity and Atonement are treated by Franklin Johnson, that Sec'y Sherman writes of United States Finances and National Debt, that Dr. Hinsdale has contributed the article on Education and Speaker Reed that on National Legislation, while Walter Camp writes on Football, Spalding on Baseball, Mrs. Henrotin on Women's Clubs, Sec'y Morton on Agriculture and so on. The articles bring out the most recent results in scientific discovery, in manufacture and invention, as well as in politics."

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ANGLO-SAXON FRIENDSHIP.

Dr. Shaw's Sermon on the United States Relations with England.

The Rev. John Balcom Shaw, D. D., pastor of the West End Presbyterian Church, One Hundred and Fourth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, delivered two interesting sermons yesterday, his morning subject being "The United States and Great Britain; Their Rightful Relations."

At this service, Dr. Shaw said, in part: "Of all the foreign congratulations which reached England's Queen during the recent jubilee none was more enthusiastic or demonstrative than those which came from America, and this fact seems to have come as a surprise. The London Times devotes a long editorial to the subject, and the Premier of Canada made it the basis of the address which he delivered at the reception given in honor of the Queen.

"That our congratulations were sincere and could be construed as being prophetically significant no one can doubt. But that there have been good reasons for the surprise which these words created in England cannot be denied either. The fact is that while there is a deep undercurrent of feeling among the higher classes which is favorable to England, the surface currents control most of our unthinking classes, and the feeling which is most in evidence is one of antipathy to the mother country. There are several causes for it, prominent among which are the animosities which the war of the Revolution awakened and the civil war intensified, the influx of people into our population that are hostile to England, notably certain classes of the Irish, and the differences created by the opposite industrial systems of protection and free trade.

"Ignorance prevails in each country as to the actual conditions existing in the other. These, of course, are positive causes, and yet they are not sufficient to justify any feeling of antipathy or strife between the two nations. They are petty and small, as compared with motives that should impel us to further National amity and co-operation.

Ties of Kinship.

"Our pride in the expanding dominion of the Anglo-Saxon race is one of these ties of kinship that bind America to England. All roots of our civilization extend down into English soil. Our mutual interests and our duty as Christian nations to maintain the highest social and moral standard and to set an example before the world that honors our common religion and above all the splendid opportunity which co-operation would afford us for extending the Kingdom of Christ and bringing the world under the dominion of the cross, are all considerations that should constrain and counteract the causes that are tending to perpetuate the breach between the two nations.

"Upon this day, which celebrates our independence, the anniversary of our severance from the mother country, I appeal for peaceful and friendly relations with England. May the Christian citizens of both countries do their duty at this point and become leaders and guide public sentiment on both sides of the Atlantic, until not a vestige of the present feelings shall remain, but the upper and nether currents shall correspond and flow in the same direction."

Politics Our Bane.

In the evening Dr. Shaw preached upon the question, "Is the American Democracy a Success or a Failure?" After expressing the judgment that there had been too much of a tendency to exalt the merits of our republican system on Fourth of July occasions and to leave the side of our weaknesses and defects untouched and ignored, he proceeded to discuss the question directly.

"Taking the record of history without considering the advantageous elements which had entered into it and could not be in any way connected with the system itself," said Dr. Shaw, "the American democracy must be pronounced a success, but whether it would have succeeded if conditions had not been so favorable, if the industrial, geographical, and providential factors had not been so tributary, may be regarded as a serious question.

"The fact is that, under our Government, as at present administered, a pure and decent municipal system is the exception, legislation that expresses the will of the people is scarce, and the principle that public office is a public trust has a surprisingly disgracefully narrow application. Politics is in everything, and it is our bane and menace.

Government by the Maeine.

"Instead of its being a government of the people, for the people, and by the people, it is for the most part a government of the machine, by the machine, and for the machine. What the party leaders say and not what the people want, is the criterion of action and the basis of policy.

"The American Democracy has been a success, despite this defect, yet it cannot be doubted that unless this defect is speedily removed her success must give place to failure. God grant that the American Nation may realize on what a precipice it is treading, and may turn its face in another direction."

PLANS OF THE POPULISTS.

Matters to be Considered in the Conference That Begins To-day in Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 4.—At a meeting to-day of the committee appointed at Memphis to call the conference of the People's Party, which begins here to-morrow, the following were present: W. S. Morgan, F. D. W. Mays, J. S. Coxey, Alexander Steinberger, J. H. Ferris, Milton Parks, and Joe A. Parker. Mr. Mays presided and Mr. Parker acted as Secretary.

The object of the committee meeting was to map out a programme. The committee decided to recommend J. S. Bradley of Texas for temporary Chairman and Joseph A. Parker for temporary Secretary.

A large number of delegates to the conference has arrived, and many are scheduled to come on late trains to-night. Congressman M. H. Howard of Alabama, John Seltes of Ohio, and M. R. Coffman of Arkansas are here. Ignatius Donnelly is on the way, and "Cyclone" Davis will be here before the conference adjourns.

There seems to be a great deal of uncertainty concerning the attendance of "Tom" Watson and Senator Butler.

Those here, while they discuss freely what the convention should do, do not seem agreed upon what it will do, though the prevailing idea seems to be party reorganization in order to put an end to dissatisfaction which has arisen on account of occurrences within the last year. It is expected the sessions will be somewhat stormy.

F. W. D. Mays and some others think it not improbable that resolutions criticising the actions of certain members of the National Committee will be adopted. The anti-fusion sentiment is strong, and whatever action is taken, it is believed, will be in favor of independence and against fusion.

PREACHED ON CONEY ISLAND

The Rev. A. C. Dixon Called the Resort in His Sermon a Suburb of Sodom.

BROTHER PASTOR DENOUNCED

Called an Adventurer and a Posing Reformer—The Rev. T. B. Russell Defended the Resort, Preaching in the Streets of Cairo and Turkish Theatre.

The Rev. A. C. Dixon, pastor of the Hanson Place Baptist Church, yesterday preached a sermon denouncing the moral shortcomings of Coney Island. He began by telling of a banquet at the island at which he said a Brooklyn city official had assured the dive keepers and toughs of that resort that the law would not be strictly enforced against them.

"And as a result," he added, "Coney Island, our popular Summer resort, has been a suburb of Sodom. Indeed, for outrageous indecency, Sodom bore no comparison to this place for vileness.

"One cannot speak in public of the scenes which are daily enacted at that resort, and by which young people of both sexes are polluted. It is the business of the police to know those things and prevent them, but no action was taken until the sworn affidavit of representatives of the Law Enforcement Society brought the matter before the Mayor, and compelled him to enforce the law.

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The New York Times

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CASINO—The Whirl of the Town—8:10. Roof Garden. Matinée—2:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15. Matinée.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Promenade Concert—8:00.
MANHATTAN BEACH—CONEY ISLAND—El Capitan—Concerts—Afternoon and Evening.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—Popular Concerts—8:00.
OLYMPIA ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:15.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—New York vs. Brooklyn—10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 8.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 5, 1897.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any newsstand, ferry house, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

TO READERS GOING OUT OF TOWN.

The New York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for $1.00 per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

TRUST THE SECRETARY.

When the President returns from Canton this week a decision will be reached as to sending a special message to Congress asking for a Currency Commission.

Our opinion is that the message is not likely to be sent. We should not now greatly regret the failure to send it. There is small chance that it would be acted on if it were of a sufficiently definite character to be of any real value. It would do no good to send a colorless message to which Congress would respond in the belief that nothing would come of it. It would do very little good to send in a strong message and have it ignored. Of that, however, there is very little probability. Mr. McKINLEY is taking no chances of a rebuff from Congress. Harmony is his main object. He has made many—too many—sacrifices to get it, and so far has made poor use of what he has got. He will make no demands on Congress which he is not pretty sure will be granted.

Meanwhile, Mr. GAGE is understood to be making a very extended and careful inquiry into public opinion and the forces that he can rely on, outside as well as in Congress, to sustain any definite policy that he may ultimately propose. At the same time the Executive Committee of the Indianapolis Sound Money Conference is engaged in like work, and also in organizing the business men of the country so that their influence shall be felt.

We confess that as the situation now presents itself the prospect of substantive and lasting reform of the currency is not bright. The currency cannot be put upon a sound and stable basis save on two conditions:

1. The repeal of the law requiring the reissue of greenbacks on redemption, and

2. A provision by which the greenbacks shall gradually be reduced to a limit where they will remain in circulation and not be sent in for redemption.

When these two points shall have been established, there will no longer be any need to fear the absolute steadiness of the value of our currency.

These points cannot now be reached. The House would no doubt enact laws to secure them, but the Senate would not. How soon the Senate will have a sane majority no one can say. The problem before Mr. GAGE is to find how much of what is really needed he, with a firm stand and strong backing, can secure. We have entire confidence in the soundness of his purpose and his views. He is entitled to the cordial and active support of the business men of the country without the slightest regard for party lines. Strong as is our own conviction of the need of positive action, we see, and we hope that the sound-money men of the country see, that the Secretary has a most difficult and delicate task to perform. He should be given time to perform it, and the trust and sympathy of those who understand its nature.

THE STAMP TAX.

The new scheme for making up the deficit bound to come from the Tariff bill was formally introduced in the Senate on Saturday. It will probably be adopted to-day, though we doubt if it goes through the House.

As presented, it is very elaborate, but it amounts to what we have already described—a tax of 5 cents per $100 on issues and 2 cents per $100 on transfers. It excepts United States, State, county, and municipal bonds and the securities of co-operative building and loan associations, but these exceptions are of no importance. If the tax should be enacted it will produce much vexation, a lot of evasion, and very little revenue. There are not going to be enough new issues under the stimulus of this wonderful Tariff bill to bring much money into the Treasury, and as for the transfers, it will be very difficult to collect the tax, and if it could be fully collected the return would be far below what has been estimated.

Of course it is a special tax, directed, in intention, toward the hated "capitalistic" class. Like all taxes of this sort, it would fall heaviest on the smaller purchasers. The brokers, who are especially aimed at, would not pay it at all. Special taxes are unjust, unwise, and generally futile, but the great mass of this so-called "revenue bill" is made up of them. This is no worse than the rest. It could not be.

THE DEMOCRATS.

The importance of Mr. RICHARD CROKER in the coming campaign is exaggerated in the newspaper speculations about his plans. He might do his party some harm by taking too conspicuous a part in its direction and management, but he is probably too wise for that. In organization and the handling of the district leaders he was an efficient chieftain, but some of the leaders do not like him and none of them has lately felt his power. Probably the organization would get on quite as well without him.

The chances of the Democrats to carry the great city this Fall depend not so much on what they do as on what is done or not done against them. If the people of the city have the opportunity to commit its management into the hands of a Mayor pledged to administer its affairs without regard to party, it would be surprising if they did not elect the candidate so pledged over any party candidate. The offer of such an opportunity under wisely ordered and favorable conditions ought to determine the election, regardless of Tammany's course.

But the stir the Citizens' Union is making will have the effect of compelling the Democrats to put their best foot forward. No party hack, no boss's underling, will do for a candidate this year. A man of character and force will head the ticket, however it may be otherwise composed. If it do no more, the Citizens' Union has at least made that sure, and it is an important service.

Even if the Democrats should discover and nominate a candidate as good as Mr. Low, his election would not mean the same thing for the city as the election of Mr. Low, representing the non-partisan principle. The next Mayor will appoint a City Chamberlain, Corporation Counsel, a President of the Board of Public Improvements, Commissioners of the Departments of Parks, Street Cleaning, Fire, Taxes, Health, Buildings, Docks, Charities, and many others, besides Judges and members of School Boards in the various boroughs. The salaries of these officers amount to something like $300,000. A Mayor elected as a Democrat would distribute this patronage exclusively in his own party. The rule of always appointing a Democrat, not the rule of always appointing the best man, would be his guide. In the one case we should have a political administration, in the other a business administration.

The difference is great. Every citizen would feel it. There is no question which is the better government. The people seem to be determined to get the best.

THE SUGAR-BOUNTY TRICK.

Mr. DAVID LUBIN and his farmer and preacher friends will please take note of the little farce played in the Senate on Saturday over the so-called amendment providing for a bounty on beet sugar. They have warned the Republican Party that there must be substantial protection for the farmer or none for anybody. Every session of Congress will give them new reasons for carrying out that threat.

From the protectionist point of view beet sugar is an entirely proper thing to protect. It can be made in the United States probably in large quantities. It is exposed to foreign competition. The labor employed in it is cheap abroad and dear here. It is true that a tax on imported sugar high enough to establish the industry here would be a heavy burden on the consumer, and heaviest in proportion on the poor. It is also true that such a tax would benefit chiefly the refiners—that is, a great, corrupting trust—but both these things are true of other protective taxes, such as those on hides and wool and crockery and glass and linen and lead or coal.

A bounty on beet sugar would be as unfair as a tax on imports, and its benefits, so soon as they were worth anything, would be gobbled by the capitalists in the same fashion. But it would have the advantage of being a plain swindle, the amount of which everybody could understand. It would be taken directly from the Treasury, and not indirectly from the consumer, and, unlike the tax on imports, the amount put into the pockets of the favorites of Congress would not be many times the apparent tax.

But these are exactly the reasons why the protectionists will have none of it. They do not like, they do not dare, to work in daylight. They always insist that a duty is paid by the foreign producer. They could make no such pretension about a bounty paid from the Treasury. The assertion is false as to the duty, but as to the bounty it would be obviously false. So there has been no real intention to enact a bounty on beet sugar. This is now plain from the action of the Allison committee. On the day when the committee asked for a final vote on the bill, within a few hours of adjournment, the committee coolly bring in the provision for the bounty. Of course, there was no hope of passing it. There was no expectation of such a thing and no desire for it. It was a shallow, shabby, obvious trick. The moment Mr. JONES of Arkansas made the inevitable announcement that such an amendment could not be accepted without debate it was withdrawn. It was withdrawn in a pompously formal manner, and there was an intimation that the "threats" of the opposition compelled the sacrifice of the farmers' interest, but this will deceive no one.

Mr. ALLEN of Nebraska, a more or less free lance in the Senate, renewed the amendment and promised to keep it before the Senate, but he will not. Nothing will come of it except a new demonstration of the utter insincerity, the deliberate, persistent, shameless humbug of the professions of the protectionists that they will divide their plunder with the farmers.

MR. PLATT'S CHOICE.

Mr. PLATT is most unwilling to farm out his large and somewhat hungry party for the election of a Mayor who would refuse to recognize the demands of the Republican appetite. He desires a distinctly partisan triumph, and the length and depth of the public trough. He has been sanguine that the conditions of last year would be repeated and the hope within him dies hard. He talks, through his newspaper organ, of "the tremendous importance of the uppermost question of the day," and of the intense interest in the Mayoralty election "because of its bearing on the St. Louis and Chicago platforms." He identifies the anti-Bryan vote with the anti-Tammany vote and hopefully claims it all for "the principles of the Republican Party."

We think there are limits to Mr. PLATT'S resistance. He will presently yield to the inevitable. He knows, although we doubt if QUIGG does, that the Republican organization is not to be dragged at the chariot wheels of the Citizens' Union. He is not to be humiliated. Nothing is to be "crammed down his throat." His freedom of choice and of action will remain unimpaired. The Citizens' Union will nominate a candidate for Mayor. Mr. PLATT may accept that candidate or he may nominate another. None will compel. Whatever he may decide to do his honor will remain unflecked, his independence undiminished, and his pride unabased.

He will elect to support the Citizens' Union candidate, nevertheless, because the alternative is excessively disagreeable. If he declines that alliance and nominates GIBBS or QUIGG or any other straight party candidate, the full weight of the popular anger at its misdoing will fall upon the Republican organization. The Democratic majority would be prodigious, and the impetus of the victory would carry that party in triumph through the Congressional elections of next year, and New York would be restored to the Democratic column in the prognostications for 1900.

Being long-sighted and astute, Mr. PLATT will not take these chances. In co-operation with the Citizens' Union he is sheltered from direct assault. His sins cannot find him out. Next year or in some future year when he is stronger and the public has forgotten much that is now of fresh recollection, he may risk a straight ticket. Not this year.

Republican co-operation would be assured, not imperiled, by the immediate nomination of Mr. LOW.

NEW YORK AND THE COUNTRY.

The New Yorker is essentially a parasite who feasts and waxes fat on the rest of the country. He collects his tolls on everything that comes in from other countries and another toll on what goes out to foreign markets through that port. He imagines that the rest of the country is in perpetual vassalage to him, and he only tolerates, for business purposes, the peons with which his fancy peoples the country. If the New Yorker had his way he would tow Manhattan Island "across" and anchor it to the white cliffs of Dover. He is not of this country or a part of this country. To him everything American is contemptible, and while he is willing enough to collect toll from the wheat of the West and the cotton of the South, he has no more sympathy for the social and ethical interests of the country than he has for the savages of the Pacific islands. He tarries in this country long enough to make money, and as soon as he has enough to buy his way "on the other side" he "crosses" and spends his accumulations. As soon as he accumulates enough to enable him to purchase recognition abroad, he imitates ASTOR and becomes a British subject. But there are elements of independence at work in this country which will ultimately show the New Yorker that he is not "the whole thing." Southern ports are growing, and the products of this Southwestern empire are finding outlets in Galveston, New Orleans, and other Gulf and South Atlantic ports. The arrogant insularity of the New Yorker is being resented by the rest of the country, and the time is not far distant when that metropolis will find it profitable to pay some heed to the rest of the country.—Memphis Commercial-Appeal.

The occasion of these remarks was the fact that the journals of New York paid much more attention to the diamond jubilee of Queen VICTORIA in London than to the reunion of several thousand ex-Confederates in Nashville. It is doubtless true that the importance of the reunion at Nashville was not appreciated until it was too late and deserved much more attention than it received. It may be questioned, though, whether that was wholly or even mainly the fault of New York, and whether a considerable part of the blame does not revert to Nashville.

But, however that may be, the omission is merely an occasion to our Memphis contemporary of venting a feeling which is very much more common in the South and West than it ought to be. The complaint of the East in general, and of New York in particular, on the part of the great agricultural regions of the country was voiced again and again during the last campaign. Especially was it voiced by Mr. BRYAN when he described New York as "the enemy's country." This taunt was very well answered by the great banner hung over the grand stand at the sound-money meeting just before election, bearing the motto: "We know no enemy's country in this fair land of ours."

The general complaint to which Mr. BRYAN'S indiscreet phrase gave expression was answered, two thousand years before it was made, in AESOP'S fable of "The Stomach and the Limbs." The arms and legs of the body once upon a time resolved that the stomach was a useless and burdensome organ, that it consumed everything they could procure for it, and produced nothing in turn, and that they would contribute to its support no longer. So they struck work, and presently began to languish and dwindle, along with the object of their hatred, till the whole body died.

The relation thus indicated is the relation between a great commercial city and the country which supports it. The condition of its existence is that it is as necessary to the country as the country is to itself. Differences of manners and customs, and to some extent of ways of thinking, necessarily arise between the population of a city and that of a rural region. To make these things the occasion by either of sneers at the other is provincial. To make them an occasion of hatred is much worse than provincial.

No American will deny that New York does its full share, out of the prosperity it owes to the country at large, toward the relief of whatever calamity comes upon any part of the country. But the South owes special consideration to New York. In the days after the war, when attempts were made to proscribe Southerners politically and to prevent them from governing their own communities, it was New York that came to their rescue. With votes and with contributions she fought their battle for them and with them until it was won, and Southerners took their equal place and share in the conduct of the Government.

WASHINGTON'S farewell address is always good reading. It is particularly good reading for the Fourth of July. Let us call the attention of our Memphis contemporary to that part of it in which he warns his countrymen against sectional animosities. Then let us ask our contemporary to consider whether the attempt to stir up strife between one part of the United States and another is useful or patriotic or pretty or decent.

THE ANTI-TRUST BILL.

Unless the so-called anti-trust bill is put into the Tariff bill, it is not likely to pass.

It is rather more ingeniously drawn than most of the measures of the sort, but we do not imagine that Mr. SEARLES is lying awake nights worrying over what will happen to him if it should become a law.

The new feature of the bill is based on the tobacco company's trial in this city. It makes it prima facie evidence that monopoly or engrossing is intended if a dealer or corporation makes it a condition of the sale of goods that no other goods of the same sort shall be dealt in by the customer. This is not the language of the provision, which is very elaborate, but it is the substance and intent of it. But prima facie evidence is not conclusive evidence, and such a provision, though it may make a conviction a little easier, will not make the law really much more effective.

It is the principle of the law that will prove most important if a genuine enforcement is undertaken, and it is about this that courts and jurors will have most to say. The proposed law relates to inter-State trade. Under it a grocer in New York who should undertake to supply, say, a club in Orange with its groceries and wines on the condition, express or implied, that he should have the entire trade of the club, would be liable to fine and imprisonment, and every officer of the club consenting to such an understanding would be equally liable. It is a safe bet that no such law will be enforced, or, if it shall be, will live long.

EVERY-DAY ELOCUTION.

A National organization of teachers of elocution has been in session for several days in this city, and has discussed a number of topics of no small interest to the members of their calling. The teaching of elocution is a serious business in a country where public speaking is a possible factor of grave importance in every man's life. It is not necessary that elocutionists should be wholly engaged in teaching young men to recite "Bernardo del Carpio" or "Spartacus to the Gladiators" in a stilted style, nor in preparing for the stage persons who would be of more value to their kind as shoemakers or dry goods clerks. The elocutionist of to-day can serve his country to much better purpose by teaching young men how to arise and deliver a plain speech. Other things being equal, the man with a well-trained voice and an effective delivery has the advantage of him who has not studied the art of speaking. In gesture alone the cultivated speaker may score important points, as DANIEL WEBSTER well knew when he said that eloquence was "action, noble, sublime, godlike action."

But among young men, and more especially among young women, the elocutionists might, perhaps, best serve their country by teaching the art of speaking English plainly and correctly in ordinary conversation. Our transatlantic brethren are very fond of ridiculing what they are pleased to call our mannerisms, although it is doubtful that we have any more peculiarities in our speech than they have. But without troubling ourselves as to their comments, we might do well to examine our enunciation. Bad enunciation is so common among educated persons, whose grammar is acceptable, that we have become altogether too familiar with it, and hence we give it no attention.

Much of the faultiness of our enunciation is due to haste and to disregard of speaking as an accomplishment, and some of it must be attributed to the pitiable affectations of speech which prevail in what some persons regard as our "best society." "Muncle" and "Maunt" are familiar personages, and "muh sister's weddun" often takes place in circles where "weddings" are supposed to be proper. It is not uncommon to hear a young woman of excellent manners and irreproachable garb say "Ah lak that" for "I like that," and no one is surprised when a mamsel, whose deportment is as far beyond dispraise as her gloves and shoes are, says that she "felh vurry bally." We know by long custom that she means she felt very badly, but she does not say that.

Elocutionists will find in the treatment of common speech a fine field for their practice. The prevailing faults are those of enunciation. The vowels are devocalized and the consonant sounds distorted. English, despite some silly talk to the contrary, is a wonderfully beautiful language with a pure music of its own which was well known to such word composers as MILTON, TENNYSON, and SWINBURNE. It is a pity that this music should be replaced in every-day speech by a barbarous cacophony, quite as bad in its way as the whine of the Bowery boy.

The class of '72 at Dartmouth College, which has just had a reunion at Hanover in celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of its graduation, inclines strongly to the opinion that this earth is a congenial and satisfactory abode. Out of sixty-nine members graduated twenty-five years ago only two have died. This remarkable record of vitality sets statistics at defiance and upsets the insurance tables. The annual death rate for the ages from twenty-five to forty-five years in the United States is 10.8. If this class had not exhibited such gross disrespect for the doctrine of averages, fifteen of its members would now be dead. Thirty-seven of the class were present at the reunion, which, it is stated, is also a record-breaking performance at Dartmouth, no class having ever before had a twenty-fifth-year celebration so largely attended either in respect to actual numbers or to the proportion of the whole number graduated.

The little boy who said he would be contented if he had "what he most couldn't get" was not a bad type of nations as well as men. In the United States we have been grumbling long because the Executive has no direct voice in Congress and because we cannot consult the people and put their judgment in operation until the end of a Congressional term. Now comes The Saturday Review declaring that the English would much prefer our way and are gradually adopting it.

"English Parliaments," it says, "are now rapidly approximating to the Continental and American model of a body elected for a definite period and destined in nine cases out of ten to run their full term. No one thinks of dissolving the American House of Representatives because Ohio 'goes back on McKINLEY,' or because Government bills are 'hung up.' Some day our party machines—or, rather, the rich candidates who finance them—will get tired of keeping up the strain year in year out, as is the case at present, and then the more rational system of a quinquennial or septennial trial of strength, with peace in the interval, will be adopted."

When the English have reached the other extreme they will probably tend to return again. The electorate is not what Dr. JOHNSON described as a drunken sailor on horseback leaning first to one side and then to the other, but it is a body of men never able to decide exactly what is right and slowly approaching it by a series of changes.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—In considering the reduction of New York's death rate from 27.15 per 1,000 of population in 1891 to 19.68 per 1,000 in 1897, it should be remembered that this means much more than the keeping alive this year of seven people in a thousand who would have died under the old methods of street cleaning and general sanitation. It means a raising of the average health of the city's residents to an extent which, while it cannot be expressed accurately or even approximately in figures, has carried thousands and thousands of men, women, and children across the line that separates the semi-invalid from the possessor of good health. Therein lies a vast increment to the city's stock of energy and happiness.

—A signed letter that appears in The Boston Traveler illustrates with some vividness certain peculiarities of mind which, if they are common in what was once the Athens of America, may explain why it became necessary, a good many years ago, to transfer that title to a city of which instinctive modesty prevents the mention here. The writer begins with a phrase set apart in the immemorial past to serve exclusively as introductions for statements of more than questionable accuracy. "It is a well-known fact," he says, "that a watch carried too long on the person becomes magnetized and refuses to 'go' until taken apart and readjusted." The putting of quotation marks around the word "go" proves that The Traveler's correspondent is a true Bostonian, for nobody else would dream of apologizing in that way for a usage so slightly removed from classic standards. Boston cannot, therefore, escape responsibility for what follows, on the ground that an exotic genius had seized an opportunity to exploit himself in the sacred city. "Now if it is possible for a piece of mechanism to absorb magnetism," he continues, "why is it not also possible for human creatures to do the same and suffer thereby?" Note the beauty of this as logic; to do so is good preparation for the rest of the letter:

"A lady of my acquaintance who has been ailing a long time declares that her body has in some way become surcharged with injurious magnetism, by which she draws to herself harmful and dangerous conditions not only from humanity but from animals. She is very religiously inclined, and whenever she attends church or other public places she invariably takes upon herself the symptoms of diseases from which those in the company are suffering, and persons whom she has known to be badly diseased have become well and strong while she has had to confine herself to her home and pass through all the symptoms of the disease, and yet, despite her suffering, she has become heavier and more healthy in appearance."

"Can you wonder," concludes this infinitely delightful person, "can you wonder that she desires intelligent advice, and that she prefers to seek it through your columns rather than to consult for the second time a physician who attributes her ailment to 'immagination'?" We don't know whether The Traveler wondered or not, but we hope it didn't, and we also hope that the superfluous "m" in the final word was a slip of the paper and not an error of the correspondent. It would spoil the whole story if the correspondent cannot spell as well as he writes.

—All who travel on the elevated roads must have noticed lately the unusual number of troublesome vagrants who, usually on the pretense of selling some worthless trifle, but not infrequently with no pretense at all, ply their trade of beggary in the cars. The guards never interfere with the operations of these fellows, and it is, therefore, difficult to believe that the Manhattan Company, or its employes, or both, do not in some mysterious way profit by this industry. However that may be, the practice is a nuisance, and there is no apparent reason why beggars, whom the police are driving from the streets, should be allowed to take refuge in these cars and find immunity from interference there.

—Bitter war has been declared between the Masons of Virginia and those of Pennsylvania, and members of the brotherhood in the respective States are saying as cruel things about each other as they would have said if they were real brothers and had fallen out over the division of the paternal estate. The trouble arose from the refusal by a subordinate Pennsylvania chapter to admit a duly accredited member of the Virginia Grand Chapter, and it has culminated in the issuance, by the Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of Virginia, of an edict prohibiting the exchange of friendly courtesies between the Virginia chapter and the Grand Chapter of Pennsylvania. This was in answer to a communication in which the Pennsylvanians closed a long correspondence by declaring that no amends would be made to the aggrieved Virginian, and that they reserved the right to admit only such members as would pass certain tests, which the Virginians declare to be unorthodox. The edict mentioned asserts that "the exchange of so-called fraternal relations between our Grand Chapter and the Grand Chapter of Pennsylvania do belie their name and are a fraud upon our consciences and subversive of the sublime principles sought to be inculcated by our order. Therefore, we hereby abrogate, cancel, sever, and set aside all or any further fraternal relations or communications with the Grand Chapter of Pennsylvania and its constituents, severally or individually, this edict to become effective at once, and to continue until the said Grand Chapter of Pennsylvania shall acknowledge this Grand Chapter to be the only authority having power to prescribe the actions of our members, and shall cease to attempt to interfere in matters that are wholly within the judgment of this sovereign grand body, and shall consent to accept each and every constituent of this Grand Chapter without the least distinction." This is truly a lamentable development of fraternity.

PERSONAL.

—One would like to think that humor, or sarcasm, or something of that nature prompted the statement that ex-Senator JOHN W. INGALLS wants to get a diplomatic position in order that he may devote himself to fulfilling his contracts for literary work untroubled by the necessity of earning money for present expenses. That view of a Government office, however, was so commonly held in perfect seriousness a few years ago, and is still so far from infrequent, that indignation rather than laughter should probably greet this frank confession of it.

—There has just died in Paris a monarch who bore worthily the great name handed down to him by distinguished ancestors. He was FRANCONI, or, to be quite definite, FRANCONI III., grandson of that ANTONIO FRANCONI who appeared in Paris 115 years ago and astonished the city by proving to it that a native of Venice—last place in the world whence one would expect a great equestrian to come—could teach the chevaliers of France how to ride. He did it, however, and the little circus which he founded then has lived and grown ever since. Long ago it was known all over Europe, and the rider's name even found a place in literature, which is the ultimate test of merit. When ANTONIO died, his son, LAURENT, continued the old glories of the circus and won new ones for it. He was chosen to instruct the Orleans Princes in horsemanship, a fact which may seem strange to those who would not think of sending a gentleman to the ring for lessons in riding, but the apparent anomaly is explained by the other fact that LAURENT FRANCONI was equally eminent as an "écuyer" and as a "cavalier," and drew a clear distinction between the two schools of riding in an able treatise on the subject, of which he was the author. At any rate, he taught the Duc D'AUMALE to ride straight across country, and for years formed, with his aristocratic pupils, a regular feature of the morning landscape around Neuilly. VICTOR, LAURENT'S son, was old enough and skillful enough to take up both branches of his father's profession when his father died, and besides continuing the circus, accepted from Gen. FLEURY, the Imperial Master of the Horse, the task of training the fiery steeds on which NAPOLEON III., in his younger days, loved to pose. At Sedan the Emperor rode a charger of FRANCONI'S schooling. For the last thirty years VICTOR has reigned over two rings, that of the Champs Elysées in Summer and that of the old boulevard in Winter. He was an active and hardworking monarch to the very last, and now, dying at the age of eighty-six, leaves his throne to his son, CHARLES, who will be FRANCONI IV.

—Philadelphia received last week formal notice from Mayor WARWICK that even firecrackers would be tabooed in the city "on the coming Fourth of July," and that every ordinance against the use of firearms and explosives would be strictly observed. It is possible that the Mayor had in mind, when he wrote his cruel proclamation, that this year the Fourth of July comes on July 5, and a cracker or two may go off to-day in Philadelphia without very serious consequences to anybody.

—In a letter to President MCKINLEY that is dated June 28, Mr. A. R. SPOFFORD gave several good reasons why he did not desire a reappointment as Librarian of Congress, but he does not explain the little mystery which most people will see in the fact that he did not formulate these reasons until just on the eve of Mr. J. R. YOUNG'S selection for the position. "My long and laborious service of thirty-five years," wrote Mr. SPOFFORD, "has now brought me to a somewhat advanced term of life, where the manifold duties of the position already admonish me to increased care in preserving that measure of good health which has attended me hitherto. The duties devolved upon me, onerous as they already are, are to be largely extended upon removal to the new Library Building. This extension of labor involves the selection and organization of a greatly increased force of library assistants, the removal of the entire collections of the library from their present quarters, their rearrangement and classification in the new building, the undertaking of a new and complete printed catalogue of subjects, the increase of the library by extensive selections of books to repair its deficiencies, the final supervision of the business of the register and copyrights, and the daily conduct and care of the entire library administration. From undertaking these multifarious and pressing labors, especially with the perplexing task of appointments, I am well convinced that a prudent regard for my health and strength should dissuade me. At the same time I desire to give to the library the full benefit of my knowledge and long experience in installing it in its new home, and to co-operate in all its diversified interests in rendering its administration and advancement completely worthy of the country and of the magnificent home provided for it by Congress."

CURRENT NOTES.

A chain bridge over the Merrimac River, at Amesbury, Mass., is said to be the oldest suspension bridge in the United States. It was built in 1792.

* * *

The new law of Maine abolishing days of grace went into effect on the 1st inst., thus conforming with the present practice of most of the States of the Union.

* * *

As Postmaster Carr of Philadelphia cliphers it, his office paid the Government a clear profit of $1,358,913.44, during the year ending June 30. Stamps, &c., were sold to the value of $2,704,004.80.

* * *

A "National" Convention of Populists is to assemble in Nashville, Tenn., to-day, and The Nashville Banner says its watchword will be anti-fusion, inspired by a spirit of protest against the bargain and intrigue policy of the last Presidential campaign.

* * *

There is a singularly animated contest going on in Virginia for the second place on the Democratic State ticket. There are already four prominent aspirants for the Lieutenant Governorship—James R. Caton of Alexandria, Merritt T. Cook of Norfolk, Richard B. Gaines of Charlotte County, and Edward Echols of Staunton, a present State Senator.

* * *

The New Haven Palladium refuses to believe that there was foundation for the report that an attempt was made last week to set fire to one of the Yale University buildings. It is not conceivable, it says, that any person would be so outrageously devoid of all scruples of honor and decency as to apply the incendiary's torch to the property of this old, honored, and historic institution.

* * *

The Greenport (L. I.) Republican Watchman is a small paper with an honorable history, and its issue of last week, which began a new volume, showed marked improvement in its typographical appearance. The paper was founded at Sag Harbor by Samuel Phillips in 1826. He removed it to Greenport in 1844, and there he and his son issued it until 1858, since which time it has been in the charge of the present editor and proprietor, Henry A. Reeves.

GERMAN AND RUSSIAN ARMIES.

Some Information Respecting Their Comparative Numerical Strength.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Kindly decide a bet as to numerical strength of the respective standing armies of Germany and Russia by responding through your Sunday edition.

E. L. MORDECAI.

New York, June 23, 1897.

According to the Statesman's Year Book of 1897, which is considered an authority, the following data show the numerical strength of the German and Russian "regular" armies:

By the law of Aug. 8, 1893, to continue in force to March 31, 1899, the peace strength of the German Imperial Army is 479,229 men, which, including officers, Surgeons, and others, should amount to 1 less than 500,000. No official returns of the war strength of the German Army are published; but it is estimated that in the last extremity Germany on her present organization would have a war strength of over 3,000,000 trained men.

The total of the field troops of the Russian European army on peace footing is 700,000 combatants, and about 28,200 officers; the Asiatic army in active service amounts to about 70,000, exclusive of officers. The number of men in the regular service changes from year to year. Since Jan. 13, 1874, military service has been rendered obligatory for all men from their twenty-first year, with certain modifications as to furloughs, duties in the reserve, &c. Out of about 870,000 young men reaching every year their twenty-first year, about 275,000 are taken into the active army, and the remainder are inscribed partly in the reserve and partly in the second reserve or "zapas."

Altogether it is considered as probable that in case of war European Russia alone could have in the first line of battle nineteen army corps, reinforced each by one division, thus making an army of 1,355,000 men strong. The reserve troops, together with about 400,000 of the militia, might give a second army in the second battle line, about 1,100,000 men strong, while Russian Asia could furnish about 60,000 trained men, in addition to the regular Asiatic army of 70,000.

NUGGETS.

Still Place Hunting.

As the President treads down the grass on his Canton lawn he'll remember the crowds that sought that place once, and are seeking other places now.—Philadelphia Times.

Different Manifestations.

"I's kind o' worried," said Uncle Eben, "'bout de kind o' patriotism dat pays cash foh its fireworks an' dodges its taxes."—Washington Star.

Justified.

Englishman—Some of our English girls are quite expert with the gun, don't you know. Lady Eva Wyndham Linn shot six man-eating tigers in India.

American Girl—If they were eating nice men she did just right.—New York Weekly.

Appreciated.

A young man entered a fashionable church and finding no ushers took a seat. A pompous man presently came in and took the same pew. After fidgeting about nervously the pompous person took out a card, wrote on it, and handed it to the young man, who read: "Do you know that I pay $500 for this pew?"

The young man handed the card back with this legend:

"It is worth it."—Hartford Religious Herald.

Consummate Tact.

Stammer—No, Digwell isn't much of a dentist, but he is possessed of consummate tact. It has been the making of his success.

Wimble—As for example?

Stammer—When he examines a patient's teeth he tells him or her, as the case may be, that a very painful operation is necessary. He goes on to tell how much it is going to hurt, and then when it doesn' hurt a bit, as Digwell knew it wouldn't, the patient is just tickled almost to death, and goes off and tells everybody what a skillful dentist Dr. Digwell is.—Boston Transcript.

LITTLE WILLIE'S GLORIOUS FOURTH.

From The Newark Advertiser.

Little Willie had received his first real gun,
And he rose up in the morning with the sun.
As he left his home he said:
"Bet I'll paint this old place red.
Trust yours truly for not losing any fun."

Then he loaded up with almost fiendish glee,
As he muttered: "What a mighty man I'll be!
All the little dogs will run
When they see my awful gun,
While the girls will all be coming after me."

But, alas! his first shot broke a window pane,
And he burned his finger when he tried again.
And the girl across the street
Whom he thought so very sweet,
Simply looked at him with smile of cold disdain.

Then he strode around the corner, full of ire,
And he spied a yellow cur, with eye of fire.
But as he aimed his worst
The gun got mad and burst,
And little Willie simply went up higher.

They gathered up the fragments with a tear,
And heaped gay firecrackers 'round his bier.
His tombstone read that night:
"Our Willie's out of sight,
The warmest boy in town is resting here."

THE TROUBLE IN INDIA

Mob in Simla Tries to Seize a Mosque and a Serious Conflict Ensues.

POLICE AND TROOPS FIRE

Rioters Repulsed with Heavy Loss—The Principal Ringleader Wounded and Captured, with His Chief Followers—A Ruse of the Natives.

LONDON, July 5.—A dispatch to The Times from Simla says that a mob there tried to seize a mosque, but the police and troops opened fire and a serious conflict ensued. Finally the mob was repulsed with heavy loss and took to flight. The principal ringleader was wounded and captured. He will be tried along with his chief followers.

CALCUTTA, July 4.—It appears that a report that the mosque land had been surrendered by the authorities was merely a trick of the ringleaders of the riot to justify the mob in dispersing when the police opened fire.

The police are now in possession of the land and refuse to allow any one to have access to it.

COOLIES ATTACKED IN INDIA.

Assault by Tribesmen Near Boya—Fifty Assailants Captured.

BOMBAY, July 4.—A telegram from Miranshah says that a body of coolies carrying stores was attacked near Boya by a band of armed tribesmen, supposed to come from the Tochi Valley. Fifty riflemen and a body of cavalry sent in pursuit captured fifty of the assailants.

FANATIC REVOLT IN BRAZIL.

Government Troops Said to Have Been Repulsed with a Loss of Over 1,000 by Conselheiro.

LONDON, July 5.—The correspondent of The Times at Rio de Janeiro says:

"It is reported here that the Government troops are attacking Antonio Conselheiro, the leader of the fanatics, at Canudos, Bahia, but have been thrice repulsed, losing over 1,000 men. Conselheiro's losses are still greater. Fighting has been continuous since June 27."

AMBASSADORS LOSE PATIENCE.

Send a Collective Note to the Porte Insisting upon a Prompt Decision.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 4.—Irritated by the tedious delays, quibbling, and equivocation of Tewfik Pasha, the representative of the Sultan in the peace negotiations between Greece and Turkey, the Ambassadors of the powers have sent a collective note to the Porte, protesting against the delay and insisting upon a decision of some kind promptly.

THE PARIS SEAL AWARD.

England's Bad Faith Is Said to be Alleged in a Dispatch from Secretary Sherman.

LONDON, July 5.—The Washington correspondent of The Daily Chronicle asserts that official correspondence is about to be submitted to Congress which includes a dispatch sent by Secretary Sherman to Ambassador Hay, dated May 10, for submission to Lord Salisbury insinuating that England has been guilty of bad faith in carrying out the terms of the Paris seal award. The correspondent says:

"There is no doubt that the publication of this dispatch will cause resentment in England. It was really the work of Mr. Foster and Mr. Hamlin jointly. I learn that the Administration is very proud of the dispatch, and believe it will be received in the United States with the same popular approval as greeted Mr. Olney's Venezuelan dispatch. Lord Salisbury has not yet replied.

"A later dispatch of the same series complains that while America maintained a fleet of five vessels to prevent illegal sealing in Bering Sea, England had only two, one of these being a mere yacht."

WOMEN CHESS WINNERS.

An Error Made in the Transmission of Saturday's Report.

LONDON, July 4.—An error was made yesterday in cabling the order of prize winners in the Women's International Chess Tournament.

A game credited to Mrs. Worrall and one credited to Miss Field were lost by them; and the correct order of prize winners is the following:

Rudge, first; Fagan, second; Thorold, third; Worrall, fourth; Ponnelh, fifth, and Thomas and Barry, dividing the sixth prize.

CZAR'S INVITATION TO FAURE.

Refers to the Bonds That Are to Unite France and Russia.

PARIS, July 4.—The Figaro says that in the letter of the Emperor Nicholas inviting M. Faure to visit him at St. Petersburg, he refers significantly to "the bonds that are henceforth to unite France and Russia."

FOURTEEN BODIES RECOVERED.

Floods in the Department of Gers, France, Subsiding.

PARIS, July 4.—Fourteen bodies have been recovered from the floods caused by the rising of the River Garonne, most of them being found near Auch, capital of the Department of Gers, on the River Gers, west of Toulouse. It is feared that others have been drowned, as many houses have been swept away. The floods are now subsiding in the Department of Gers.

Sixteen Drowned in the Save.

TOULOUSE, July 4.—The River Save has overflowed at Isle-en-Dodon, destroying forty houses and drowning thirteen people. At St. Laurent three people have been drowned and thirty houses have been swept away.

Chauvinists Rebuke Canada's Premier

PARIS, July 4.—The Chauvinist papers make spiteful remarks at the expense of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's patriotic speeches in London. They say that, as he is the son of a French woman, he ought to declare in favor of a French party and a Separatist press in Canada; while they think Louis Riel worthy of canonization.

Pacification of the Philippines.

MADRID, July 4.—Special dispatches to the Government announce the complete pacification of the Philippine Islands, and on the strength of these Capt. Gen. Primo de Rivera, at Manila, has been authorized to revoke the order confiscating the property of rebels.

Von Bieberstein's Retirement.

BERLIN, July 4.—The Hamburgische Correspondent is informed that Baron Marschall von Bieberstein did not ask Emperor William to relieve him immediately of his portfolio, but requested that he be allowed to retire next Autumn.

A New Greek Loan Negotiated.

LONDON, July 5.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Athens says that the Government has already negotiated a loan, and that the moment the peace conditions are signed the indemnity will be paid cash down.

Cipriani in the Italian Chamber.

ROME, July 4.—Signor Amilcar Cipriani, the Italian Socialist leader, has been elected a member of the Chamber of Deputies for Forli.

CANADA'S TRANSATLANTIC LINE

Corporation to Work the Fast Service Under the British Subsidy—Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Views.

LONDON, July 4.—The shareholders of the Turret Steamship Company of which Petersen, Tate & Co. are managers, held a meeting yesterday at Newcastle and adopted a proposal to absorb the company in a new corporation established to work the Canadian fast service under the Imperial Government subsidy.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in an interview published yesterday by a Liverpool newspaper, said he could not assert that the new line would be extremely popular in Canada; but the scheme had been undertaken because it was believed to be the best means of developing the country. Canadians thought it would attract passengers to all parts of North American because the route would be shorter and more pleasant.

Sir Wilfrid admitted that, although Petersen, Tate & Co. had entered a binding contract, under a penalty, the success of the undertaking would depend upon the floation of the new company, and that there would be but little remedy if this failed.

AMERICANS PREACH IN LONDON.

Bishop Potter Occupies the Pulpit in Westminster Abbey.

LONDON, July 4.—Several American Bishops preached in London to-day, Bishop Potter of New York at Westminster Abbey, the Bishops of Albany and Iowa at St. Paul's Cathedral, and others elsewhere. All dwelt upon the need of a real growth in religion and fraternal feeling on both sides of the Atlantic.

The Bishop of Springfield preached at Westminster Abbey this afternoon.

Many Americans and Canadians, among them Sir William V. Whiteway, attended the services at St. Paul's.

The pulpits of St. Paul's Cathedral and Westminster Abbey will be occupied during the remaining Sundays of July by American clergymen.

REVOLT AGAINST THE KHALIFA.

Unconfirmed Report of Trouble with the Tribes South of Khartoum.

LONDON, July 5.—The Cairo correspondent of The Daily News says it is reported there that the tribes south of Khartoum are in open revolt against the Khalifa, who has been obliged to detach troops from Omdurman, on the Nile, opposite the site of Khartoum, to quell the rebellion.

The correspondent adds that if this proves true it will greatly facilitate the advance of the Anglo-Egyptian column in the Autumn.

Big Hailstorm in South Germany.

LONDON, July 5.—A dispatch to The Standard from Berlin says that a terrific storm raged from Wednesday night until Friday throughout South Germany. Hailstones as large as hens' eggs fell, and everything was beaten to the ground. Crops, vines, trees, and whole orchards were destroyed; thousands of hares and partridges, with other game, were killed, and great damage was done to property. The losses are estimated at many millions of marks.

WIFE AND CHILD GONE.

Druggist E. Montanus of 43 Sixth Avenue yesterday advertised for the whereabouts of his wife and daughter, whom he has not seen since last Summer, and who were at Naegell's Hotel, Hoboken, on Dec. 17 last. He said yesterday that it was not his wife, but his little girl, that he wanted, as his wife, who was influenced by her parents, had left him.

FOUR HURT IN CHICAGO.

Gasoline Explodes Fireworks, Sets Fire to House and Injures Three Men and a Woman.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 4.—Fireworks and gasoline were combined in an explosion which blew out the front of the building at 5,613 Jefferson Avenue at 8:30 o'clock to-night. The following persons were injured:

FRANK, C. H., severely burned about the face and hands; may die.
ANSCHUTZ, Alice, seriously cut about the face by flying glass.
COOMBS, T. W., cut and overcome by smoke.
HARDMAN, Harry, fireman, overcome by smoke; may die.

BIG STORMS IN MINNESOTA.

Nine Persons Known to Have Lost Their Lives—Damage to Property Will Reach $750,000.

DULUTH, Minn., July 4.—From reports so far received from the territory visited by the storms of Friday and Saturday nine persons are known to have lost their lives. The dead are:

CUMMINGS, James, Nemadji, Minn.
FOUR INDIANS, at Mora, Minn.
GULLIKSON, CHRISTOPHER, Proctor Knott, Minn.
JAMISON, WILLIE, Princeton, Minn.
JORDAN, CHARLES, Proctor Knott, Minn.
LAROCHELL, MRS. T., Crookston, Minn.

Five of the above were struck by lightning, two were drowned, and two were killed by falling timbers.

There was no loss of life in Duluth, but the damage to property in public and private is very large. It will undoubtedly reach $300,000.

A FOURTH OF JULY WEDDING.

Miss Peyser Became the Bride of Aaron Friedlander.

A happy Fourth of July celebration was observed at Victoria Hall, Lexington Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street, yesterday afternoon, when Miss Julia Peyser and Aaron Friedlander were united in marriage. The Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise performed the ceremony according to the orthodox Jewish rite, under a bower of flowers composed of palms and white roses, bluets, and forget-me-nots, so arranged as to make a canopy of the National colors. A collation was spread after the wedding, when favors were distributed, consisting of silver shields, arrow quivers, eagles, and other National emblems illuminated with red, white, and blue.

Among the guests present were Mr. Bernard Peyser, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Friedlander of Washington, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Friedlander of Norfolk, Va.; Mr. and Mrs. George B. Peyser, Mr. and Mrs. Unger, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Cowen, Mr. and Mrs. Angelo Elias, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Lewinsohn, Mr. and Mrs. Emanuel Scheyer, Mr. and Mrs. Greenbaum, Mr. and Mrs. Feldstein, Mr. and Mrs. John Marco, Miss Selma Pelper, Miss Deborah Adler.

SPORTS IN BROOKLYN TO-DAY.

Field and Water Events—New Electric Fountain to Play.

To-day in Brooklyn will be celebrated by many athletic events, and the usual number of picnics and family gatherings. Some of the more important events are the Old Mill Yacht Club's annual regatta at Jamaica Bay; Bayswater Yacht Club, Far Rockaway; model yachting, and the South Brooklyn, American Model, and Wave Crest Yacht Clubs.

The Knickerbocker Field Club in Flatbush will hold a closed tourney; the Crescent Athletic Club will have an open handicap tourney.

The Swiss-American Turn-Verein will hold its third annual turn-fest at Ridgewood Park. The twenty-fifth annual games and picnic of the Swedish Guard, Company G, Fourteenth Regiment, N. G. N. Y., will be held at Bay View, Sixtieth Street and Third Avenue, and the forty-fifth annual picnic of the Ancient Order of Hibernians will take place at Benner's Ridgewood Grove.

Under the auspices of the women members, the Cortelyou Club will hold an old-fashioned Fourth of July celebration at their grounds in Flatbush. At Manhattan Beach, Pain will give a special exhibition of fireworks.

The first exhibition of the electric fountain in Prospect Park Plaza will be given this evening. he fountain is the largest of its kind in the country.

Pascoag Woman Accidentally Killed.

PASCOAG, R. I., July 4.—Mrs. Phoebe Boucher was accidentally shot and killed at her home here this morning. While Louis Ruohors was overhauling a revolver, to be used on the Fourth, the weapon was accidentally discharged and the bullet entered Mrs. Boucher's heart.

SHORTAGE IN WALL STREET.

Detectives in Boston Searching for Missing Employes of a New York Banking House.

Rumors of a large shortage in a Wall Street banking house were afloat late Saturday afternoon, and when two detectives started for Boston late at night the rumors took on a more substantial character. It is now known that the Sheldon Detective Agency in West Forty-second Street was employed to start a detective in pursuit of two men who were either partners or employes of the firm, and whose accounts are said to be short.

No details could be learned, as the strictest secrecy as to the identity of the firm or the names of the men is maintained by every one connected with the agency. The police were not notified, and at Police Headquarters last night nothing was known about the matter. Mr. Sheldon was said to be out of town yesterday, and the man in charge of the agency's office admitted that he was in Boston, but would say nothing further.

Rumor has it that one member of the firm has for some time suspected that there was something wrong with the financial end of the concern. His partners, or employes, whichever they may be, are said to have acted in concert, but knew that they could not conceal their shortage for any length of time, and therefore decided to take advantage of the two days when the firm would transact no business to get away. They accordingly left the office Saturday about noon. The remaining member of the firm thought this a good opportunity to conduct an investigation of the affairs of his concern, and immediately after their departure called in an expert to examine the books.

It did not take long to find that there were some discrepancies. The balances were reported to be forced, securities were missing from the safe, and everything pointed to a heavy defalcation. There was practically no cash on hand, the alleged absconders having taken all available funds. As soon as the shortage was established beyond doubt, the head of the firm decided to go to work quietly and trace the men.

He first called on ex-Superintendent of Police Byrnes, but could not find him, as he was in Red Bank and could not be reached until too late to do anything. The banker then called on some of Byrnes's former subordinates, but without success. Finally he went to Sheldon's Detective Agency and said that he wanted a man to go to Boston at once on the late night train and track the men before they would have an opportunity to leave the country.

He stated that it was not so much the money that he was after, as he supposed that could be recovered under any circumstances, but that he wanted the men run down.

It is expected that within a few days there will be some further developments.

Detectives After Them.

BOSTON, July 4.—Detective Sheldon of New York and a Pinkerton detective were at Police Headquarters this evening. They have not located the men they are after and will say nothing until they do.

THE NORTHFIELD BANK RAID.

ST. PAUL, July 4.—Cole Younger, who, with his brother "Jim," is serving a life sentence at Stillwater for the Northfield bank raid, and who, it is believed, will be pardoned this month, has made a statement giving a story of the crime. After describing the trip to Northfield, and the beginning of the raid, he says:

"Just at this time some one across the street shouted: 'Robbers in the bank.' I jumped into my saddle and fired my pistol in the air to let those at the bridge know that the warning was given. At this moment a man came up to the bank, and then started to run away, whereupon Miller drew his pistol on him. Seeing that Miller intended to shoot him, I called out: 'Don't shoot him; let him go!' The man meanwhile ran off down the sidewalk.

"As this happened the three men left at the bridge entered the street on a full run. Stiles met the man whom Miller had permitted to go, and commanded him to stop, threatening to shoot him if he did not. I shouted to Stiles to let the man go and not to shoot him, whereupon Stiles and the man on the buckskin horse passed on up the street, fifty or one hundred yards south of the bank, Jim stopping in front of the bank with me. Shortly after Miller had been shot and unhorsed and I was hit in the hip, Bob was shot. I called to him to come from there, and turning to Jim, I told him to catch Miller's horse for Bob. This was done.

"Bob ran up the street and Jim helped him to mount. I then called to Pitts to help me get Miller upon my horse, it being my intention to carry him before me. On lifting him up we saw that he was dead, so I told Pitts to lay him down again and to run up the street out of range. I would take him up behind me. I then cried out to the rest of the party to move on ahead, and we rode out of town on the Dundas Road."

THE SWISS TURNFEST.

A two days' celebration under the auspices of the Swiss-American National Turnfest was begun yesterday in Ridgewood Park, Queens County, and drew together hundreds of Swiss. During the afternoon the gathering was welcomed by President Dr. John Friederich of Brooklyn.

Many features will make to-day the largest of the celebration. It will include exhibitions of turning for prizes by representatives of the different organizations included in the society, and it is expected that Dr. J. B. Pioda, the Swiss Minister at Washington, will be present and make an address.

PROBABLE MURDER IN JERSEY.

NEWARK, N. J., July 4.—The body of an unknown man, about forty years old, was run over by a trolley car on the Turnpike near the Hackensack River, in Kearny, late to-night.

It is believed the man was murdered and placed on the track to be mangled by the trolley car. The body was taken to Walsh's Morgue, in Harrison, and the police summoned.

TWO WOMEN BURNED.

While Nora Tullen, fifty years old, a servant in the employ of Mrs. Mary McKinley, 333 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, was retiring last night, she tipped over a candle, which set fire to her clothing. She was frightfully burned on her face, arms, and legs, and was taken to the Long Island Hospital, where the surgeons say she will die.

Mary Watson was in the room and her clothing also caught fire. She was not so severely burned, and was not taken to the hospital.

TWO MEN GROUND TO PIECES.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 4.—A special train on the Western New York and Pennsylvania Railroad, from Buffalo to Lime Lake, near Rochester, struck a carriage containing Robert Doster of South Wales and George Laney of Bengington, Wyoming County, at a level crossing, near South Wales, about noon to-day.

The train was traveling at high speed, and the men were ground to pieces. Portions of their bodies were strewn along the track for a mile.

A Family Drinks Poisoned Milk.

PATERSON, N. J., July 4.—The family of Dr. Wessler, consisting of himself, his wife, and three young children, of 53 Bridge Street, are suffering from arsenical poisoning. They were taken sick to-day after drinking milk which had been left on their back porch early this morning by their milkman. It is supposed that some enemy put arsenic in the milk before the family arose. It is not thought any of the cases will result fatally.

Taken Ill While at Worship.

Mrs. Mary Croft, forty-three years old, of 29 Frankfort Street, was taken suddenly ill last night in the John Street Methodist Church just before the services ended, and was removed to her home in a Hudson Street Hospital ambulance. Surgeon Catherund said that the patient was afflicted with syncope, due probably to an affection of the heart, brought on by religious excitement.

A Menace to Navigation.

The schooner Ida E. Latham, which arrived from Savannah last night, reported that on June 28, while in latitude 35 degrees 29 minutes north, longitude 74 degrees west, she passed the stern of a vessel, with the upper part painted green, and apparently not long in the water. The floating mass is a menace to navigation.

WATCH INDUSTRY IN JAPAN

Senator Gear's Groundless Fear of Competition with This Country.

TRADE REPORTS AGAINST HIM

They Show that Japan's Exports of Watches Are Insignificant, While She Imports Many from the United States—Learning the Trade from Americans.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—There is a remarkable traveling Japanese watch to be seen in Washington, the origin, cost, significance, and importance of which, as an illustration of the necessity of compelling the people of this country to pay more for watches than they would naturally be worth, are considerations that have had weight with the Ways and Means Committee and with the almost equally willing Finance Committee of the Senate. It is one of the exhibits to impress the Eastern people with the dangers to which they are exposed by the advance in civilization and producing power of the Japanese, tendencies which the Republican Party, forgetting its mission as an agent of civilization, assumes must be met by increased taxes that must inevitably be inflicted upon the more advanced American instead of falling most severely upon the ambitious and progressive Japanese.

On Tuesday, June 29, when the Senate was discussing the paragraph of the Tariff bill fixing the duties on watches and watch movements, Senator Gear of Iowa arose with a watch in his hand. It had been made, he said, in the Japanese Empire and bought by a friend of his a year ago. It was full-jeweled, an Elgin watch, it was made in a factory that was sending thousands of watches to the United States, it cost $11 American money in Japan, and it could be sold in this country at wholesale for a little less than $8, although the Elgin Company could not make it for less than $17. Mr. Gear could not tell Senator Vest whether the factory was established in Japan by Americans, with American capital, whether the Elgin people possibly owned the entire plant, or whether the Elgin manufacturers owned a dime of the capital.

Few Watches Imported from Japan.

When Senator Gear was asked by the correspondent of THE TIMES to show this watch, he said he had returned it to his friend. His friend was Representative Pearce of Missouri. It was soon learned that Representative Pearce rose with the watch in his hand in the Ways and Means Committee room on Jan. 2 and said he had carried it for about a year and a half, or six months longer than Senator Gear supposed. He bought it at retail in the regular course of business for 21 yen, or about $10.90. He asserted that it was made at Osaka by machinery similar to that used in the Elgin factories, and that he could import them in lots of 500, after paying the duty, for $9 apiece.

Mr. Pearce did not say, as Senator Gear did, that thousands of these Japanese watches, worth $28, had been imported into this country during the last year. If there were a thousand imported at the estimate of value, duty paid, given by Senator Gear, that would make $10,000 worth of watches, and that value would presently appear in the statistics showing the importations from Japan. Importations of watches from Japan to the amount of $10,000 in one year would attract the attention of jewelers and watch manufacturers before it would that of the Senator from Iowa. Such an increase in the importation of Swiss watches, which we are afraid of, would be surprising; coming from Japan, it would be almost miraculous. These are the figures, showing the exports of watches to Japan and the importations from that country for five years:

	Exports.	Imports.
1892	$3,685	$5
1893	23,518	...
1894	11,625	29
1895	21,410	...
1896	61,340	40

Japan Produces Few Watches.

At the Bureau of Foreign Commerce, in the Department of State, the Japanese report of commerce and navigation for 1895, made up something after the style of the commercial reports by the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury, was examined to ascertain the amount of watches and watch fittings exported from the empire during that year, and the countries to which they were exported, in the expectation of finding a great trade developed in the East before the Japanese began to reach out for trade in watches in the United States.

It was found that not a yen's worth of domestic watches had been exported during the year. About $28,000 worth of watches had been imported from abroad, of which it has been seen the United States sent to Japan more than $21,000. Some foreign watches had been exported to Australia, amounting to $7,000, China had taken $50, to Corea had been sent $500, exclusive of fittings valued at $25, and so on, down to a very insignificant total.

Mr. Irwin, representative in Japan of the Hawaiian Government, heard the story about the Japanese watch and the great importation of like watches into this country with amusement.

"Cost $11? That must be a mistake," he said, "I should say that it must have cost $11,000. I know a man who put 10,000 yen into the Osaka watch factory when it was organized, who has never got anything out of it, and who would sell his interest in the enterprise now for $100. That is all that came out of a $5,000 investment in Japanese watchmaking."

Durham W. Stevens, counsel to the Japanese Legation, says that the Osaka factory has not produced watches on a commercial basis, or even in sufficient numbers to meet a home demand for high-grade mechanisms. "The Japanese," he says, "like watches, and they want fine ones. The cheaper watches are all of American and Swiss manufacture. It is absurd to talk of Japanese competition with the United States in watches of the best kinds and at prices so small as those quoted by the gentlemen who have shown this Japanese watch as an argument."

Mr. Stevens showed a watch in a gun-metal case that had been bought for $3, after paying the duty to import it from Switzerland, and said that it would not be possible to find such a watch in Japan at so low a price.

Senator Gear Not Well Posted.

William E. Curtis furnished the information which Senator Gear lacked in a paper contributed in January, 1896, to the Bulletin of the Department of Labor. He had just returned from Japan, and he had looked up the manufactures of the country to learn the development of it and the apparent capacity of the Japanese to compete with older nations in the markets of the world. He wrote about the Osaka watch factory:

"The first genuine foreign factory to be established in Japan is the Osaka Tokei Seizo Kubushiki Kwaisha, familiarly known as the American Watch Company. It was started on Jan. 1, 1895, and turned out its first finished watch on April 10. The organizer and promoter of this company was A. H. Butler of San Diego, Cal., who took an outfit of watchmaking machinery to Japan and induced a number of jewelers and watch dealers in Osaka to furnish $160,000 capital to pay the cost of a building and the running expenses of the business. The company is incorporated under Japanese law, and the stock is all in the names of Japanese citizens, although 140 of the 300 shares actually belong to Mr. Butler and his associates.

"As no foreigner is allowed to engage in manufacturing outside of certain limited districts in the treaty ports of Japan until the new treaties go into effect in 1899, it was necessary for Mr. Butler to evade the law, which he did, with the knowledge and consent of the authorities, by having his stock issued in the name of Japanese trustees, who assigned to him the certificates in blank and gave him a written agreement to protect his interests. At the end of four years Mr. Butler will have the stock registered in his own name and become an officer of the company.

"Japanese architecture is not suitable to factory work that requires a great deal of light and protection from wind and weather, and therefore it was necessary to erect a new building of brick upon the American plan, 240 by 40 feet in size, with an abundance of windows.

"In the meantime the machinery was set up in temporary quarters, and a number of men and boys, who had already been engaged in repairing and manufacturing hand-made watches and clocks, were assembled to be educated by P. H. Wheeler, the Superintendent, and his assistants. Mr. Wheeler had worked in Elgin, Rockford, and Springfield, Ill., and in Columbus, Ohio. He brought with him from America nine experts, who, like himself, have contracts for three years and an option of renewal for three years longer at the end of the first term. They are as follows: From Elgin, F. M. Clark and William Keene; from Rockford, T. Schnarke; from Springfield, L. Sylvester, E. V. Goodman, and Charles Gassler; from Columbus, H. Barbier, S. B. Finch, and George Flick."

After reading this it is interesting to reproduce the colloquy in the Senate between Senator Gear and Senator Vest following Mr. Gear's account of impending Japanese competition:

Mr. Vest—Was not the watch factory established in Japan by Americans and with American capital?

Mr. Gear—No, Sir. It was started in Japan by American mechanics who went there to teach the Japanese how to make the watches.

Mr. Vest—Has not the Elgin Watch Company a large interest in, possibly the entire ownership of, the plant?

Mr. Gear—I cannot answer the question, but I think not.

Mr. Vest—I understand they have.

Mr. Gear—American mechanics taught the Japanese how to make the watches.

No Reason to Fear Japan.

According to Mr. Curtis, the watch factory at Osaka turned out its first watch on April 10, 1895. If the reports of the Japanese themselves are trustworthy, they did not in 1895 export one dollar's worth of domestic watches, and, according to the reports of our own Bureau of Statistics, we imported in that year from Japan not a dollar's worth of watches. In 1896, after the Osaka factory had been in operation more than a year, the total importation of watches from Japan was $40. It should be much more startling to find that in the same year there were imported from the Netherlands $27 worth of watches, from Guatemala $50, and from Mexico $119.

If everybody were as much alarmed about the possibilities of Japanese competition in the watch business with the United States as Senator Gear appears to be when he talks about this watch that he borrowed from Representative Pearce, the country might be accurately described as being in a panic of fear over the thought of a commercial invasion of the United States from the West.

FATAL GAME OF CARDS.

Antonio Diodolo Stabbed to Death in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 4.—Antonio Diodolo, aged thirty-five years, was stabbed to death to-night by Nicola Bartilotte, as the result of a quarrel over a game of cards.

The men had been bad friends for some time, but to-day played cards with some others in Diodolo's house. A quarrel arose, and Bartilotte was put out. Diodolo followed him out.

They clinched, and Bartilotte was seen to plunge a knife three times in Diodolo's breast. Bartilotte was arrested.

MARRIED IN JERSEY CITY.

Lillian Smith Became Mrs. M. E. Lipman on June 16.

Among the marriages filed on Saturday by the Rev. E. L. Stoddard of St. John's Protesant Episcopal Church, Jersey City, was that of Milton E. Lipman and Lillian Smith of New York.

The bridegroom said he was connected with one of Charles Frohman's companies and the bride gave her address as the Plaza Hotel, New York. The ceremony was performed on June 16.

At the Plaza Hotel last night it was said that a Miss Lillian Smith had lived there, but had been away from the house for a fortnight.

EX-GOV. ALTGELD ARRIVES.

Says that New York Will Have a Democratic Government Next Fall.

Ex-Gov. John P. Altgeld of Illinois arrived last night at Manhattan Beach from Chicago, and was welcomed by James J. Martin, James O'Brien, and Police Commissioner Andrew D. Parker.

Notwithstanding his recent unpleasant experiences in Chicago, ex-Gov. Altgeld was in good spirits and talked freely about the political situation. Asked how the Greater New York fight was regarded in the West and what its bearings on National politics were thought to be, he said:

"It is firmly believed in the West that if all the people who think the same way can be brought together a great victory can be won, and it is my personal belief that New York will be in the hands of a Democratic Government next Fall. The great trouble has been all along that there has been decidedly too much 'trimming' or 'straddling,' as some people call it. I believe in coming right out and saying what I think and feel. If a man is for gold he should declare himself, and if for silver he should not attempt to dodge the issue. He should be either one way or the other, and should think and act that way. If the people in New York will only get together the Republicans will be snowed under."

Regarding the mining strikes in Illinois, ex-Gov. Altgeld said that he knew nothing further about them than what has been published in the newspapers, but said that it was the same old strife between labor and capital. He thought that the miners were only demanding their just rights, and hoped they would get them.

Tammany Hall's Celebration.

Most of the speakers who are to make addresses at the Tammany Hall celebration to-day arrived last night from Washington in charge of George B. McClellan and registered at the Hoffman House. They are James D. Richardson of Tennessee, Henry St. George Tucker of Virginia, Adolph Meyer of Louisiana, Marcus A. Smith of Oregon, James Hamilton Lewis of Washington, Andrew J. Hunter of Illinois, John T. McGraw of West Virginia, Charles M. Cooper of Florida, R. C. De Graffenried of Texas, and R. L. Henry of Texas. The other speakers are expected to arrive this morning.

SHOT SWEETHEART BY ACCIDENT

Then David Farrelas of Juarez, Mexico, Killed Himself.

EL PASO, Texas, July 4.—David Farrelas was courting Maria Jarrell, in Ciudad Juarez, Mexico, this morning. Playfully pointing his gun at her, he exclaimed: "I'm going to shoot you, Maria," not thinking the gun was loaded, as he believed he had taken the cartridges out.

She replied: "All right; shoot here," pointing to her heart. He pulled the trigger, and the bullet went through her heart. She fell dead. The horrified lover rushed out doors, reloaded the gun, and blew out his brains.

MISS ROSE CARROLL DEAD.

BALTIMORE, July 4.—A cable to The American announces the death, in Dresden, of Miss Rose Carroll, elder daughter of Mr. William S. Carroll, United States Consul General in that city.

Miss Carroll, though but sixteen years of age, gave promise of becoming a very talented woman, being already a musician and an artist. The Consul General and his wife live in a palatial villa, 14 Reichenbachstrasse, and their two young daughters were great favorites at the Saxon capital.

A few months ago Miss Carroll suffered a severe attack of the grip, which rapidly developed a serious lung trouble, and ultimately caused her death. It is expected that the body of Miss Carroll will be embalmed and brought to Baltimore for interment.

MAY BE A MURDER.

GREENVILLE, N. H., July 4.—Mrs. Hattie F. Woodward, a widow, about fifty years of age, was found dead Saturday morning in the kitchen of her home, a house in a sparsely settled part of the town. The body was lying upon the floor, with a bullet wound in the throat, while by its side was a revolver, two chambers of which were empty. The first impression was that it was a case of suicide, but later investigations have greatly strengthened the theory that the woman was murdered.

A careful examination of the premises disclosed blood spots on the sewing machine, window curtain, and doorlatch, and it was also discovered that a valuable diamond ring, which she had worn, and her gold watch were missing, while her pocketbook had been relieved of its contents.

The revolver had been held so close to her body that it burned her clothing and shoulder, and upon the throat were marks apparently made by an assailant's thumb.

Suspicion is directed to a farm hand who had worked on an adjacent farm, and who left on Friday morning, presumably for Newport, R. I. It is evident that Mrs. Woodward died or was killed on Thursday.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Andrew H. De Witt.

Andrew Heermance De Witt, a well-known citizen of Brooklyn, whose home was at 120 Willow Street, died at his Summer residence, in Stamford, Conn., yesterday morning, of cancer. Mr. De Witt's body will be brought to Brooklyn to-day and the funeral will take place to-morrow. The Rev. Dr. Alsop, rector of St. Ann's Church, of which Mr. De Witt was Senior Warden for many years, will officiate.

Mr. De Witt was born in Albany in 1832 of Dutch ancestry. After receiving his education, Mr. De Witt learned the business of manufacturing staves in the factory of his uncle, William H. De Witt, and subsequently became a partner in the business, succeeding to the senior partnership on the death of his uncle. He established a branch at 70 Beaver Street, this city, many years before his uncle died.

Samuel Patterson.

Samuel Patterson, senior member of the hardware firm of Patterson, Harral & Gray of 85 Chambers Street, this city, died yesterday at his home, 177 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, after an illness of four weeks.

Mr. Patterson was born in Lowell, Mass., November, 1830. He came to New York when he was twelve years of age, and became a clerk for Halsey, Day & Co. He organized the firm of Patterson, Harral & Co. after the war. Mr. Patterson served throughout the war in the Ninth New York Regiment. He leaves a wife, sister, and brother. The funeral services will take place to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock at the house.

Obituary Notes.

Postmaster GEORGE E. MEIGS died at his home, in Guilford, Conn., yesterday from peritonitis, after a few days' illness, aged sixty-two. He was appointed Postmaster during President Cleveland's last Administration.

S. J. KING, the Post Office Inspector in St. John, N. B., died suddenly yesterday. He was appointed Postmaster Feb. 11, 1880, and six years later was promoted to the position of Inspector. To Mr. King was due much of the credit for the excellent mail arrangements between St. John and the United States.

Dr. ALFRED LEFEVRE, a member of one of the oldest Huguenot families in America, is dead at his home in Kansas City, Mo., from cancer of the stomach. He went to Kansas City from Dayton in 1885. He was born at Troy, Ohio, in 1822, and was a direct descendant of Isaac Lefevre, one of the first French Huguenots to come to America in 1708. Judge O. E. Lefevre of Denver, son of the deceased man, will take the body to Ohio for burial.

HENRY TALBOT MACRERY of 170 Congress Street, Brooklyn, died early yesterday morning at the Brooklyn City Hospital after an illness of three months. He was born in Natchez, Miss., fifty-four years ago, and was educated in Germany. He first lived for several years in Nashville, Tenn., but moved to Brooklyn many years ago and taught elocution. He leaves a wife, three sons, and a daughter. Funeral services will be held to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock. Burial will be in Evergreen Cemetery.

TWO BRAKEMEN KILLED.

Train Struck a Handcar and Was Wrecked.

PENSACOLA, Florida, July 4.—A train of empty flat cars, on the Muscogee branch railroad, while being backed down to the mill, struck a handcar and was thrown from the track and badly wrecked. The people on the handcar saved themselves by jumping. The two colored brakemen on the train, Joe Jones and Henry Davis, were killed, both being horribly mangled. Conductor Martin Grey was severely bruised.

NOTABLE CHICAGOANS TO WED.

Approaching Nuptials of A. H. Heyman and Mrs. Burnham.

CHICAGO, July 4.—Alexander H. Heyman, a prominent young attorney of this city, will wed Mrs. Marcia Dent Burnham in the parlors of the Pfister House, Milwaukee, on Tuesday afternoon of this week.

Mrs. Burnham is the daughter of John W. Olcott of Milwaukee, and the widow of Daniel G. Burnham of this city, who left her an estate valued at $2,000,000 at his death.

The wedding ceremony will be very quiet, and only a very few intimate friends and relatives will be present. The couple will leave Chicago, accompanied by a few friends, Tuesday morning, and will be married in their traveling costume as soon as possible after reaching Milwaukee.

JOHN SMITH KILLED HIMSELF.

A Brooklyn Laborer Jumps from Third-Story Window.

While delirious from the effects of the grip yesterday afternoon John Smith, a laborer, fifty years old, threw himself from the front window of his apartments on the third floor of 165 Stanhope Street, Brooklyn. He received severe injuries, and was removed to St. Mary's Hospital, where he died shortly afterward.

Smith lived with his wife and two children. Two weeks ago he was seized with the grip and yesterday became delirious. His wife was compelled to leave his bedside for a few minutes shortly after 3 o'clock, and during her absence he left the bed, rushed to an open window in the front room and jumped out head first. His wife was just returning at the time and as she saw her husband disappear she fell to the floor in a faint.

Smith struck on his head on the sidewalk. Many persons were sitting on their stoops and on the windows at the time and witnessed the man's fall.

BOLD THEFT AT A DOCK.

Trucks Containing Cases of Handkerchiefs Stolen in Broad Daylight.

Some bold thief or thieves stole a truck with four cases of linen handkerchiefs in open daylight last Saturday morning. The truck was found later in the day, but the goods had already been stowed away by the thieves.

John Laughlin of 3 Vannest Place, a boss truckman of White Street, sent one of his men last Saturday morning to the White Star Dock to get four cases of linen handkerchiefs. The man got the goods and went on to the Stonington pier for more. He had to leave the truck outside the dock, and when he had secured the second lot of goods he found that the truck had disappeared.

Search was made in all the neighboring streets, but no trace of the truck or goods could be found. Late in the afternoon the truck and horse were found in North Moore Street, between Greenwich and Washington Streets, but the four cases of goods were missing.

Died as She Reached the City.

Mrs. Emma Marcellus, thirty-two years old, a first cabin passenger on the steamship Iroquois, which arrived yesterday from Jacksonville and Charleston, died as the vessel was going into her pier under the Brooklyn Bridge. Her husband, who was with her, arranged for the transfer of her body to their home, 455 Fourth Avenue.

Policeman's Bullet Killed Him.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

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HOLMES & CO
61 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Members of the New York Stock Exchange.
Receive accounts and deposits of firms, individuals, etc., and allow interest on daily balances.
Buy and sell for cash or carry on margin at lowest rates of interest on the New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago Stock Exchanges, Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Cotton, etc.
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GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
87 William St., 208 Montague St.,
New York City. Brooklyn, N. Y.
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FINANCIAL.

Union Pacific Railway Co.
5 % Collateral Trust Bonds.
COUPONS DUE JUNE 1, 1897,
Of above-named bonds will be paid on and after
TUESDAY, JULY 6, 1897,
AT THE OFFICE OF
The New England Trust Company,
85 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AVE., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH, 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000.00
LEGAL DEPOSITORY
For State, City, and Court Moneys.
LETTERS OF CREDIT FURNISHED.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
Checks passed through N. Y. Clearing-house.
Acts as Executor, Guardian, or Administrator of Estates, and as Receiver, Registrar, Transfer and Financial Agent for States, Railroads, and Corporations.
Separate Department with
Special Facilities for Ladies.
ROBERT MACLAY, President.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, Vice-President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice-President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, Secretary.
J. HENRY TOWNSEND, Ass't Secretary.

People's Electric Light, Newark, N. J., 5 p. c. stock.
Bradstreet Commercial Agency stock.
Hopkins Steamship Co., Buffalo, 8 p. c. stock.
Amsterdam Investment Co. stock.
Gatling Ordnance Co. stock,
Wallace Telephone Co. stock.
Edison Electric Illuminating Co. scrip.
Fremont, Elkhorn & Mo. Valley 6s. Stamped and unstamped.
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, Dubuque Div. 6s.
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, Wisconsin Val. 6s.
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COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP FIRM OF BROWNE, Beeche & Co. of Valparaiso, Chile, and at New York, having expired by limitation this day, the liquidation of the affairs of the said firm of Browne, Beeche & Co., at Valparaiso and New York, will be conducted by the firm of Beeche & Co. of Valparaiso and New York, who will continue the business, and who have been constituted such liquidators by the consent of all the partners. BROWNE, BEECHE & CO.
47 Cedar St., New York, June 30, 1897.

A SPECIAL COPARTNERSHIP HAS THIS DAY been formed under the laws of the Republic of Chile, to do business under the firm name and style of Beeche & Co. of Valparaiso, Chile, having an office in New York. Messrs. Hector Beeche of Paris, France; Pedro M. Wessel of Copenhagen, Denmark, and William L. Parker of Boston are the special partners. Messrs. Salustio Beeche of Valparaiso, George L. Duval of New York, John G. Searle of Valparaiso, and Teodosio F. Budge of Valparaiso, are the general partners. The latter are charged with the management of the business, and have the exclusive right to the use of the firm name

Mr. George L. Duval will be the resident partner in New York, the other general partners having charge of the business in Chile and on the West Coast of South America.

SALUSTIO BEECHE,
GEORGE L. DUVAL,
JOHN G. SEARLE,
TEODOSIO F. BUDGE,
General Partners.

68 Broad St., New York, July 1st, 1897.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—Jennie Blum and Isaac Wallach, as executors, &c., of ALBERT BLUM, deceased, vs. CLARENCE DAVIS, Samuel Davis, et al.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 15th day of June, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction, in the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Monday, the 12th day of July, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Seventy-second Street, distant westerly two hundred feet from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly line of First Avenue with the said southerly side of Seventy-second Street, and running thence southerly and parallel with First Avenue one hundred and two feet two inches to the centre line of the block between Seventy-first Street and Seventy-second Street; and thence westerly along said centre line sixteen feet and eight inches; thence northerly and parallel with First Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred and two feet two inches to the southerly side of Seventy-second Street; and thence easterly along said southerly side of Seventy-second Street sixteen feet eight inches to the point or place of beginning. Said premises being known by the street number 350 East Seventy-second Street, in said City of New York. JOHN H. ROGAN, Referee.
WALLACH & COOK, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 33 Wall Street, New York City.
je17-2aw8wM&Th&Ja12

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

All the financial and commercial Exchanges of the country being closed to-day in celebration of the National holiday, Wall Street offices will be almost uniformly closed. Quotations will be made on some American stocks at London and grain prices may change in the markets at Liverpool. But such records will not command much attention here till they are presented in the ordinary course of newspaper reports.

***

It is not a Wall Street apprehension that much will take place in to-day's foreign markets affecting American values. Nevertheless, there is a general feeling among Wall Street brokers and traders that home events close at hand may shape conditions in a market-making way.

***

Generally the feeling is that troubles incident to the coal and iron strike have already been pretty well discounted in a stock market reaction. The average mine owner and iron manufacturer is in a position where he can regard an interruption of routine business transactions with much composure. As a matter of fact, the average capitalist in the coal and iron trades, from a mere business standpoint, will probably get gains rather than losses out of the strike, much as there may be sympathy for the workmen deprived of current wages.

***

More interest will probably centre in what may be done at Washington during the next few days than in anything that may pertain to the miners' strike. Bear speculators are hoping for collisions between the House and the Senate over the final conference on tariff schedules. In circles where this apprehension is not sympathized in there is a confident feeling that there are practically ready for disclosure certain developments which will help the business world, strengthen the confidence of public sentiment, and do many material good things. Included in the list of such expectations is a positive move by the Administration in the matter of relieving the currency situation. Bankers close to Secretary Gage believe that encouraging news on this account will be public within the ensuing week.

***

Net changes in stocks for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sug. Refs.	2	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	1½
Brooklyn R. T.	4½	Nat. Lead. pf.	2½
Can. Pac.	1¾	Nat. Linseed Oil.	4
Chicago Gas	1¾	N. Y. & E. R. Gas.	4
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	1½	N. Y. Sus. & W. pf.	1
Col. Fuel & Iron	1	Ore. S. L. & U. N.	
Consolidated Ice	3⅝	pf.	1⅜
Consolidated Ice pf.	3½	Ore. S. L. wh. iss.	1⅜
Consolidated Gas	1	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	
Denver & R. G. pf.	1	pf.	4⅜
Erie 1st pf.	1¼	Rio Grand West.	6⅞
Lacleda Gas.	1½	Rio Grande West. pf.	6¾
Manhattan	1⅜	U. S. Leather pf.	1¼
Minn. & St. L.	1½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Tobacco	3¾	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1⅜
Bay State Gas.	3	Nort. & West. pf.	1
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	1¼	Nor. Pac. pf.	1⅜
Chi., Bur. & Q.	1⅜	Tenn. C. & I.	1¼

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Brook. W. & W. 5s.	1	L., N. A. & C. con.	
Brook. R. T. 5s.	3½	t. r.	1¼
Cen. of N. J. con. 6s.	1	Mo. Pacific con.	1¼
Cen. of Ga. 1st inc.	2¼	N. Y., S. & W. gen.	
Cen. of Ga. 2d inc.	1¼	O. & St. L. 1st. t. r.	2
C. & E. Ill. con.	1¼	O. S. Line 6s, t. r.	1
Com. Cable 4s.	1½	O. S. L. & U. N.	
Col. H. V. & T. 5s.		con. t. r.	1¼
t. r.	1	Peop. Gas, Chi., con.	
Col. Mid. 1st, t. r.	2½	6s	1½
Con. Gas, Chi. 1st.	1¼	Rio G. W. 4s.	2¼
D., M. & M. 1st. r.	1	St. P. & West. 1st.	4
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	1	T., St. L. & K. C.	
Ft. W. & R. G. 1st.	2½	1st, t. r.	1
Kan. & T. of T. 5s.	1		

Bonds Declined.

Brook. El. 1st, t. r.	1	Stand. R. & T. in.	4½
Ches. & Ohio 6s.	1	South C. & Ga. 1st.	1⅞
Kan. Pac. con. t. r.	1¼	U. Pac. ext. & 4s.	
Mo., K. & E. 1st.	1	t. r.	1⅝
Northwest s. f. 5s.	1	Wheel. & L. E. 1st.	1
Peoria & East 1st.	2	Wis. Cen. 1st, t. r.	1½
Stand. R. & T. 6s.	4		

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The following table gives the highest, lowest, and closing prices of the week, with the closing prices of the corresponding date last year:

	High-est.	Low-est.	Last.	Last July 3.
Adams Express	168	153	153	145½
American Cotton Oil.	14⅝	14	14	9⅞
American Cotton Oil pf.	64	63	63½	51½
Am. Spirits Mfg.	12¼	11	11	..
Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	31⅝	29½	29½	..
American Sugar Refs.	130	125⅝	127⅜	108⅝
American Sugar Refs. pf.	108½	107½	107½	100
American Tobacco	79⅞	73½	74¼	60⅝
Ann Arbor pf.	28	28	28	..
Atch., Top. & S. F.	13	12¼	12⅜	13⅝
Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	25½	24½	24½	20
Baltimore & Ohio	10⅝	10½	10½	17½
Bay State Gas.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	19½
Barney & Smith Car pf.	47½	47½	47½	..
Brooklyn Rapid Transit.	30⅜	27	30⅜	21⅜
Brooklyn Union Gas	110½	109	110	90½
Canada Southern	51½	49⅜	50	45⅝
Canadian Pacific	64	64	64	60¼
Central Pacific	10¼	9½	9½	15½
Chesapeake & Ohio	18	17⅛	17⅝	14⅞
Chi., Bur. & Qy.	85	82⅝	83¼	71⅝
Chi. & East. Illinois	44	43	43	41
Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	101	98½	98½	..
Chicago Gas	96⅝	92⅜	94⅛	67¼
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	84	81¾	83¼	74⅞
Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	139⅞	139⅝	139⅞	127½
Chicago & Northwestern.	117⅝	115⅝	116½	98⅝
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	76⅝	73¼	74	63⅝
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	24¾	24	24¼	28½
Col. Coal & Iron Dev.	⅝	⅝	⅝	1½
Col. Fuel & Iron	18½	15¼	17½	22¼
C., H. V. & Tol.	4	3	3½	17
Consol. Ice	41⅞	38	41½	..
Consol. Ice pf.	88	86	87½	..
Consolidated Gas Co.	168¾	166	167	155
Delaware & Hudson.	110¾	109¼	109⅝	124
Del., Lack. & West.	158½	157½	158	160½
Denver & Rio Grande.	11	11	11	..
Denver & R. G. pf.	43	42½	43	47¼
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge.	9¼	9	9¼	..
Des Moines & Ft. D. pf.	65	65	65	..
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	115¾	115¾	115¾	..
Erie	15½	14½	14½	14⅜
Erie 1st pf.	34½	33¾	34½	33
Erie 2d pf.	19½	19¼	19¼	..
Erie Tel. & Tel.	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝	..
Evansville & Terre Haute	20	20	20	29
General Electric.	35	33⅝	33⅝	26
Illinois Central.	98½	97⅝	98	92
Illinois Steel Co.	35½	33⅝	35½	61½
Iowa Central pf.	29	28	29	29
Lacleda Gas.	25	23¾	25	20⅝
Lacleda Gas pf.	82	81	81	..
Lake Shore.	15	14¾	14¾	18¼
Lake Erie & Western pf.	69¼	60¼	69¼	70
Long Island.	44	44	44	75
Louisville & Nashville.	52½	50⅝	50⅝	48⅝
Manhattan Con.	92⅞	88½	91⅝	97¼
Metropolitan Traction.	110½	108¾	109¼	101
Mexican National ctfs.	1½	1½	1½	..
Michigan Central	101	100	101	94
Minneapolis & St. Louis.	21½	20¼	21½	..
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf.	58	56¾	56¾	..
Mo., Kansas & Texas.	13⅜	12⅞	13⅜	11¾
Mo., Kansas & T. pf.	32½	30¾	31	21⅞
Missouri Pacific	20½	19¼	19½	20⅞
National Lead Co.	31½	29¼	29¾	21½
National Lead Co. pf.	99½	97¾	99¼	85
National Linseed Oil.	15	14	14½	18
New Central Coal.	5½	5½	5½	..
New Jersey Central.	86	83½	84⅝	102
New York Central.	108¼	101¼	101⅞	95½
New York & E. R. Gas.	76½	73⅞	76½	..
New York & E. R. G. pf.	111¼	111¼	111½	..
N. Y., Chicago & St. L.	13⅝	13	13⅝	..
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	33	32⅜	32⅜	29⅜
N. Y., N. H. & H.	173½	173½	173½	..
N. Y., S. & West.	10⅞	10	10½	8
N. Y., S. & W. West. pf.	28½	27	28	22
Norfolk & Western.	11¼	11	11	..
Norfolk & Western pf.	30½	29¼	29¼	..
North American	4¾	4¼	4¼	4¾
Northern Pacific	14¾	14	14¼	..
Northern Pacific pf.	42⅜	39⅝	40¼	..
O. S. Line, wh. iss.	17⅜	16½	17⅜	..
Ontario & Western.	15⅝	14⅞	15	13¾
Oregon R. & Nav.	21	20	21	..
Oregon R. & Nav. pf.	55¼	54	54	..
Ore. S. L. & U. N., t. r.	19¾	19	19⅜	..
Pacific Mail	30⅝	29⅜	30¼	21½
Peoria, D. & Evans.	¾	¾	¾	..
P., C. & St. L.	13¾	13	13	15
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	48½	46	48½	53
Pullman P. C. Co.	169½	168	168¼	150
Rens. & Saratoga.	180	180	180	..
Reading.	23¾	21¼	21¾	..
Reading 1st pf.	48	46¼	46⅝	..
Reading 2d pf.	28¼	27¼	27⅜	..
Rio Gr. West.	20⅜	15	20¼	..
Rio Gr. West. pf.	43	39	43	..
St. J. & Gr. Is.	3½	3½	3½	..
St. J. & Gr. Is. 1st pf.	40	39½	39⅞	..
St. L. & San Francisco.	5¼	4⅞	5	..
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	46⅜	45⅝	46¼	..
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	16¼	16¼	16¼	..
St. Louis Southwestern.	3⅜	3¼	3½	4
St. Louis Southwest. pf.	9⅜	8⅞	8⅞	9½
St. Paul & Omaha.	65	62¾	63¾	40
Southern Pacific	15⅜	15	15⅜	18¼
Southern Railway	9⅝	9	9	8⅝
Southern Railway pf.	30½	29	29½	25¾
Standard R. & T.	5¾	3½	4⅜	..
Tenn. Coal & Iron.	25⅝	22½	22⅞	21
Texas Pacific	11	10¼	10¾	7¼
Texas Pac. Land Tr.	7⅞	7	7	..
Third Avenue	148	148	148	..
Union Pacific	6⅞	5¾	6⅜	..
Union Pac., D. & G.	2½	2	2	2¼
U. S. Express.	40½	40½	40½	40
U. S. Leather.	7⅝	7½	7⅝	7½
U. S. Leather pf.	61	58½	60½	58
U. S. Rubber.	12¾	12	12½	16⅜
U. S. Rubber pf.	61	56⅜	58	73
Wabash.	6	5⅝	5⅝	8½
Wabash pf.	15⅜	14⅜	15	16¼
Western Union Beef.	8	8	8	..
Western Union Tel.	85	84	84½	82¼
Wheel. & Lake Erie.	⅜	⅜	⅜	9
Wheel. & Lake Erie pf.	3½	3½	3½	32½

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call at 1¼@2 per cent., with the average of loans about 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 2½ per cent. for four to five months, and 3 per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 3@3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4@4½ per cent. for good single names.

The Bank of England gained £276,494 bullion in the week ended Thursday last, and the percentage of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 50.88, became 44.30 per cent. The Bank of England rate of discount was unchanged at 2 per cent. The Bank of France lost 1,325,000f. in gold and 600,000f. in silver.

Foreign exchange closed weak. Posted rates, $4.86½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.85⅝@$4.86 for sixty-day bills, $4.86⅞@$4.87 for demand, $4.87⅛@$4.87¼ for cable transfers, and $4.85¼ for commercial.

In Continental, francs quoted at 5.16⅞ for long and 5.15 for short; reichsmarks at 95⅛ and 95¾, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—25@30c premium. Boston—10@15c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ½c permium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; banks, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par.

GOLD EXPORTS AT AN END.

The gold export movement has for some time been one of Wall Street's most persistent bugaboos. The apprehension increased with the approach of every sailing day, and rumors of large shipments have many times been the resort of the bears when attempting to depress the market. In view of this, the following remarks of the well-known Exchange broker, Mr. Charles Schumacher, in which he predicts that the export movement is over with, will be particularly interesting to Wall Street. To a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES Mr. Schumacher said:

"The 1st of July has passed without causing the increased demand and consequent firmness in sterling exchange which was generally expected, in view of the large amounts which apparently were to have been remitted to Europe for coupons and dividends. What little extra demand there has been was readily met out of our banks and bankers' reserves.

"The demand for remittances on Jan. 1 and July 1, although fully as large as ever before, seems to be felt less and less every year. The reason probably is to be found in the fact that European investors nowadays do not wait to send their coupons over here at their maturity, but sell them in Europe at any time of the year. Trade in coupons, in fact, has become a regular, all-the-year-round business between European and American bankers, and this accounts for the decreasing influence upon our exchange market of such maturities.

"The 1st of July having thus passed without causing a ripple in sterling exchange, I do not now see what can prevent a further steady decline in rates, in view of the near approach of the period of shipments of our crops to Europe.

"The $500,000 of gold which is to be sent abroad, and which is said to have been sold in Austria at a premium of one-fourth of 1 per cent., should, in all reason, close up the year's gold shipments, particularly in view of the present low rate of exchange.

"The actual exports of the year to date now amount to $23,350,000, as against $28,200,000 in the corresponding period of last year. But it must be remembered that while the shipments of the present year are now probably over with at the above figures, those of last year did not stop until July 25, when the total exports had amounted to $35,250,000.

"Money remains as easy as before, and there seems to be a growing disposition on the part of bankers to draw more liberally, in anticipation of the Fall movement of our crops. Consequently, money may remain low for some time to come. The time must eventually arrive, however, when money will be in better demand than at present, and commanding much higher rates."

LOW PRICES LEFT BEHIND.

Mr. G. D. L'Huillier of the Stock Exchange house of Taintor & Holt says, regarding the stock market outlook:

"The threat of a general strike of the soft coal miners, which, if put into actual operation, will seriously cripple that trade and bring with it the usual indirect great loss and damage to various other interests, is one of the bad features of the situation. Yet although this factor was generally known and appreciated on Saturday, when it might have reasonably been expected to exert a depressing effect, especially as it came at a time when there was a natural, end-of-the-week liquidation, the market held up with wonderful resistance. In view of this and of the fact that many of the larger operators were absent from the Street, Saturday's market showed great strength—the real, inherent strength that has put stocks where they are.

"No one can be blind to the firm undertone which characterizes the market at the present time, and it is a firmness that augurs well for a renewal of strength and activity in the next few days. Indeed, with the exception of this miners' strike, which may possibly develop into something serious, I see nothing which is likely further to depress prices.

"Beyond any doubt, the improvement in general business is steadily spreading. We get fresh evidences of it every day, evidences which appeal directly to Wall Street. St. Paul's excellent statement for the last week of June is one of them which speaks for itself. The 4 per cent. dividend on Rio Grande Western preferred stock is another. These are specific instances. We all know that railroad earnings are showing improvement, and we all know that general trade is better than it has been for some time. Sentiment everywhere has vastly improved, and the whole outlook is as bright as a few months ago it was dark.

"These improvements and their significance must affect the stock market. Reactions in prices come in the natural order of things, but they are by no means indicative of any bearishness upon the part of investors and speculators. I believe that prices are on their way up. We have left behind the low level, and we will not know it again for a long, long time."

MORE ENGLISH PESSIMISM.

London financial newspapers can see little good in the United States—little hope for the business of the country. The Statist (just received here) prints the following comment upon the American situation:

"Every circumstance in the United States which can in any way be regarded favorably is made the most of. Good reports as to the growing crops are interpreted as indicating that the United States will do as well with its harvest in the present year as it did last, and no attention is paid to the possibility of the world's supply of wheat in the present year being appreciably greater than that of last year. The small increases in traffics of American railroads are regarded as indicating the beginning of a great improvement, and already there is talk of higher dividends upon roads which have until lately experienced diminutions in traffic. The heavy gold shipments from the United States which are again in progress, and the difficulties in the way of currency reform, are unheeded.

"We regret that we are unable to participate in this hopeful feeling as to the American outlook. The electors last year, it is true, returned to power a Government pledged to the maintenance of the gold currency, and recently the Government, through the Secretary of the Treasury, has renewed its pledge; but we have yet to ascertain whether the proposals for dealing with the currency which Mr. Gage will introduce into Congress have a chance of passing the Senate.

"Until it is possible to form some definite idea that currency reform will be actually initiated, we cannot recommend our readers to invest gold capital in a country where there is the danger, even though it be remote, of repayment in silver or in paper. At the same time, we believe that should adequate legislation be passed a marked revival in trade and advance in prices of securities will be witnessed.

"To those who consider themselves in as good a position to gauge the future as ourselves, and who are willing to take the risk, the present is undoubtedly the time when they should purchase American securities."

CHEERFUL CROP FACTS.

D. E. Richardson, one of the largest Western grain shippers, who has elevators at Kansas City, at Winfield, Kan., and also at Galveston, Texas, says:

"The whole country from Kansas City to Galveston is feeling elated over its wheat crop. Oklahoma has at least 20,000,000 bushels, 70 per cent. of it red and of the very finest quality. It is as handsome as any one ever saw. The Kansas hard wheat is also of fine quality. Texas has a big crop. I have a man in Oklahoma Territory all the time, and ought to be informed as to the situation. The Oklahoma wheat we expect will be taken by the soft wheat millers. I could sell some of it in Chicago, however, at a premium of 2 cents over July.

"We expect a good deal of the Kansas hard wheat to go abroad via Galveston after cotton commences to move. It is of advantage for them to take the wheat along with the cotton. The corn crop is late all through Kansas. The experience out there is that Kansas never has any luck with a crop that has not made a good start in June. My Iowa advices are that the corn crop is late in that State. The Nebraska outlook is said to be fine. The only difference the outcome can make for Kansas will be in its shipments. If it makes a big crop, it will be a very liberal shipper of its old corn. If it misses a crop, it will still have enough of the old to feed."

BOSTON BRACES UP.

June was a period of activity in stock market circles outside of New York, as evidenced by the heavy dealings in the Stock Exchange at Boston, where the record of bond sales was the largest for any month since October, 1895, when they aggregated $4,885,000. Share dealings were also very heavy, being 869,185 shares. These were the largest since November, 1896, when they footed up 871,454.

A STRAW—SIGNIFYING MILLIONS.

Here is an interesting bit of figuring by the Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune:

Last year the State of Ohio produced but 21,800,000 bushels of wheat, Indiana 20,647,000, and Kentucky 7,000,000 bushels. The quality of the grain was below the average, and owing to the political disturbances and bad financial conditions the farmers received poor prices for the grain disposed of. This year the yield in Ohio will be upward of 40,000,000 bushels, Indiana 22,000,000 bushels, and Kentucky 8,500,000 bushels (these figures probably low.) Say the farmers market only three-fourths of the crop, which is less than they marketed last year, that means a distribution in Ohio of nearly $4,000,000 more money than last year, in Kentucky of more than $500,000, and in Indiana of more than $2,500,000 in excess of last year. These figures are the very minimum, and represent the increased distribution among the farmers for wheat alone. Other crops are also very fine, and it is the general expectation that prices will be proportionately better than last year, and this is the basis for the looked-for business improvement. The distribution among the farmers in Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky for wheat only will be not less than $7,000,000 in excess of last year.

HOW IT IS AT LONDON.

Notwithstanding a slight set-back in the value of a few of the Government securities and a partial relapse in English railway stocks, the general trend of prices on the London Stock Exchange continues in the upward direction. A list of representative securities for a month shows a net increase of over £16,000,000, the figures being as follows:

Aggregate value of 325 representative securities on May 21, 1897	£3,239,595,000
Aggregate value of 325 representative securities on June 18, 1897	3,255,753,000
Increase	£16,158,000

The only really important movements to note in the downward direction are British funds and English railway stocks. In the first instance the apparent depreciation is more than accounted for by the circumstance that the quarterly interest payable in July has been deducted from the price. The downward movement in home railway issues is, however, of a more genuine nature, the speculative account in that department having become somewhat unwieldy, while a disposition on the part of speculators to snatch profits just before the jubilee celebrations assisted the decline. Railway preference and debenture stocks have risen in common with most other "gilt-edged" securities, owing to the continued cheapness of money.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, shows a decrease in reserve of $7,854,275. The banks now hold $41,384,875 more than the legal requirement. The changes in the averages show an increase in loans of $11,026,300, an increase in specie of $96,400, a decrease in legal tenders of $5,978,400, an increase in deposits of $7,889,100, and a decrease in circulation of $89,700.

The following is a comparison of the average of the New York banks for the last two weeks and for the corresponding date last year:

	July 3, '97.	June 26, '97.	July 3, '96.
Loans	$532,707,900	$521,681,600	$476,199,300
Specie	90,496,800	90,400,200	61,866,300
Legal tenders	102,134,200	108,112,600	83,223,700
Net deposits	604,983,700	597,094,600	499,046,900
Circulation	13,378,200	13,870,900	14,556,900

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	July 3, '97.	June 26, '97.	July 3, '96.
Specie	$90,496,800	$90,400,200	$61,866,300
Legal tenders	102,134,200	108,112,600	83,223,700
Total reserve	$192,630,800	$198,512,800	$145,090,000
Reserve required against deposits	151,245,925	149,273,050	124,761,750
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	$41,384,875	$49,239,150	$20,328,250

The following shows the reserve at this time for a series of years:

1897	$41,384,875	1892	$18,086,600
1896	20,328,250	1891	15,465,075
1895	32,173,700	1890	3,846,950
1894	72,184,725	1889	5,018,025
1893	*5,082,025	1888	24,316,800

*Deficit.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ending Friday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding periods of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ending last Friday	$11,211,486
Corresponding week, 1896	8,186,183
Since Jan. 1, 1897	283,823,288
Corresponding period, 1896	241,498,010

Exports of Domestic Merchandise.

Week ending last Friday	$9,612,634
Corresponding week, 1896	6,748,077
Since Jan. 1, 1897	199,505,541
Corresponding period, 1896	186,810,109

Imports of Specie.

Week ending last Friday	$156,195
Corresponding week, 1896	155,733
Since Jan. 1, 1897	3,306,654
Corresponding period, 1896	19,907,042

Exports of Specie.

Week ending last Friday	$783,063
Corresponding week, 1896	1,629,125
Since Jan. 1, 1897	47,996,918
Corresponding period, 1896	67,516,992

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60¼@60½.

Commercial price of bar silver, 60c per ounce, and Mexican silver dollars, 47@48¼c.

Bar silver in London, 27 9-16d per ounce.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $1,967,082, and the exports for the same period $24,263,864. The net exports, therefore, have been $22,296,782. The net exports for the same period in 1896 were $22,361,079, against net exports in 1895, $13,058,790; in 1894, $58,038,195, and in 1893, $63,327,622.

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date a year ago. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

Bank of England.

	Gold.	Silver.
July 1, 1897	£36,880,503	....
July 2, 1896	48,485,256	....

Bank of France.

July 1, 1897	79,715,480	£49,289,860
July 2, 1896	81,649,295	50,280,072

Bank of Germany.

July 1, 1897	30,870,000	15,902,000
July 2, 1896	28,998,000	14,589,000

Austria-Hungary.

July 1, 1897	35,944,000	12,681,000
July 2, 1896	27,242,000	12,859,000

Spain.

July 1, 1897	8,919,000	10,891,000
July 2, 1896	8,406,000	11,360,000

Netherlands.

July 1, 1897	2,631,000	7,037,000
July 2, 1896	2,636,000	7,017,000

Belgium.

July 1, 1897	2,726,667	1,363,333
July 2, 1896	2,561,333	1,280,667
Total for the week	£197,686,650	£97,164,193
Total preceding week	197,361,873	96,759,153
Corresponding week last year	199,977,884	97,385,739

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Exchanges week ending July 3	$761,721

CARNEY WINS AT HANDBALL

He Defeats James Fitzgerald, the Irish Champion, in the Series of Their Games.

BOTH MEN PLAY EXCELLENTLY

Carney's Victories in Chicago Gave Him a Decided Advantage over the Visitor, Who Is Unused to American Courts—Many Experts Present.

William Carney of Chicago met James Fitzgerald of Tralee, County Kerry, Ireland, at Phil Casey's handball court, in Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon in the final half of the rubber of fifteen games, which decided the world's championship at handball. Carney won after an exciting contest.

Three weeks ago yesterday the men met in Chicago, when Carney won six of the seven games played. Yesterday Fitzgerald was confronted with a heavy handicap, as he had to win seven straight games in order to get the much-coveted title of champion at the game. He also labored under another disadvantage because at the back of the Irish courts there is an open space, while under the American rules there is a solid wall.

Carney, having won the last game of the Chicago series, opened with a low delivery which puzzled Fitzgerald. On the second ball, however, Fitz returned it quickly and killed it in a rally, after which he made four aces. The game was won by him by a score of 21 to 14. He opened the second game with an ace, to which Carney responded with ten. There were eight hands played in this game, and both men put up such excellent play that a continuous round of applause from experts followed throughout.

Fitzgerald played an almost faultless game, and changed his service so frequently that he puzzled the Chicago expert, but the latter outplayed him and won with three aces to spare. Phil Casey, who, on Fitzgerald's arrival in this country relinquished the championship, declared that this was the best game of handball he had ever seen.

The third game was won by Fitzgerald, 21 to 14, as was the fourth game by a score of 21 to 17. He scored five aces in his first hand of the fifth game and Carney made two. After a rapid exchange of inside play, the Irishman was put out in his second hand and Carney scored four. He did some very pretty work in the next four hands, but went to pieces a minute later, allowing Carney to score ten aces.

In a fast rally Carney was shut off with a close kill when he lacked but two aces of the championship, but soon after Carney, with good all-around play, scored two on excellent in and out play, winning the match with a score of 8 to 4, which included the six games won in Chicago.

The spectators were very impartial and applauded the players when either one made a brilliant play. Carney was looked after by Matthew Foley and William Keneally of Chicago and Jim Hughes of Castlebar, Ireland, while Fitzgerald was handled by Phil Casey, Landy, and O'Leary. Some of the notable experts of the game present were Phil Casey, Col. Thomas Meehan, ex-Alderman James Dunne, Dr. Phil Smith, John Dunne, Mike Doheny, Billy O'Donnell, Jerry and Mike McMahon, Tim O'Connell, William Cashman, W. O'Leary, Mike Landy, M. M. Rorty, John, Jim, and Pat Egan, Martin Sweeney, and J. Whalen.

Score of day's play:

Carney	14	21	14	17	21	
Fitzgerald	21	18	21	21	14	

IN THE BASEBALL FIELD.

Cincinnati, Louisville, and Chicago Won the Three National League Games Played Yesterday.

How the Clubs Stand.

	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Boston	42	14	.750
Baltimore	38	18	.679
Cincinnati	36	20	.667
New York	33	22	.600
Cleveland	30	27	.526
Philadelphia	29	31	.483
Pittsburg	27	32	.458
Brooklyn	27	30	.474
Louisville	23	34	.404
Washington	22	34	.393
Chicago	23	36	.390
St. Louis	11	48	.189

Results of Yesterday's Games.

At Cincinnati—Cincinnati, 5; Baltimore, 4.
At Louisville—Louisville, 6; St. Louis, 3.
At Chicago—Chicago, 17; Washington, 7.

To-day's Games.

Boston in Philadelphia (two games.)
Brooklyn in New York, (two games, first game at 10:30 A. M., second game, 3:30 P. M.
Baltimore in Cincinnati (two games.)
Washington in Chicago (two games.)
St. Louis in Louisville.
Cleveland in Pittsburg (two games.)

Cincinnati, 5; Baltimore, 4.

CINCINNATI, July 4.—About 10,000 people saw the Cincinnatis defeat the Baltimores in a slow and tiresome game. Both teams played a bad fielding game and were constantly kicking with Umpire Hurst. In the fifth inning Jennings singled and Kelley hit to Corcoran, Ritchey overran second, and Jennings was put out, but stopped Ritchey from making a double play by holding his arm. Umpire Hurst called Kelley out at first. The score:

Cincinnati	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	—5
Baltimore	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	—4

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 1; Baltimore, 2. Base hits—Cincinnati, 9; Baltimore, 9. Batteries—Cincinnati, Dwyer and Peitz; Baltimore, Nobett and Bowerman. Errors—Cincinnati, 5; Baltimore, 4. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

Chicago, 16; Washington, 7.

CHICAGO, July 4.—Hard hitting and much cleaner fielding by the Chicagos gave them an easy victory over Washington to-day. Mercer was easy from the start, and retired in the sixth, after fourteen hits had been registered against him. A wonderful catch by Lange and Decker's batting were the features. Reilly had a finger badly split in an attempt to stop a hot liner. Score:

Chicago	1	0	6	0	2	7	0	0	…	—16
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	2	—7

Earned runs—Chicago, 6; Washington, 1. Base hits—Chicago, 16; Washington, 10. Batteries—Chicago, Griffith and Kittridge; Washington, Mercer, Germain, and Farrell. Errors—Chicago, 3; Washington, 7. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

Louisville, 6; St. Louis, 3.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 4.—The game scheduled for to-morrow morning was played off this afternoon, Louisville winning without much effort. Cunningham pitched a good, steady game, and his support was faultless. Score:

Louisville	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	—6
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	—2—3

Earned runs—Louisville, 4; St. Louis, 3. Base hits—Louisville, 12; St. Louis, 8. Batteries—Louisville, Cunningham and Wilson; St. Louis, Carsey and Douglass. Errors—St. Louis, 2. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

Other Games Played Yesterday.

At Newark—Newark, 8; Lancaster, 7, (twelve innings.)
At Syracuse—Rochester, 4; Syracuse, 3.
At Buffalo—Buffalo, 9; Toronto, 4.
At Paterson—Hartford, 9; Paterson, 6.

HIPPLE FINISHED FOURTH.

New York Schoolboy Ran Unplaced in English Championships.

Walter S. Hipple of the New York Interscholastic Athletic Association, who went abroad to represent the New York Athletic Club and Barnard School Athletic Association in the half-mile run at the English championships held at Manchester on Saturday, did not figure very prominently. Hipple finished fourth in the race, the winner's time being 2:00 2-5, a very creditable performance on turf.

Sheldon, the other American representative at the games, was also defeated, although his performance was good. He was beaten in the shot-putting event by Horgan. To win, however, Horgan was compelled to put the "ball" the phenomenal distance of 45 feet 4 inches. Sheldon finished second, with a put of 44 feet 5½ inches. Sheldon took third place in the hammer-throwing event, with 102 feet 2 inches.

Hipple went out of training after Saturday, and will make a tour of the Continent, returning to this country in time to take part in the Metropolitan championships to be held in this city the latter part of next month. He will have Manvel, the Pingry School crack, to compete against, and the half-mile race with these two youngsters starting from the scratch mark should prove one of the most sensational races of the year.

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WESTERN WHEEL WORKS, CHICAGO—NEW YORK.

NEW JERSEY ATHLETIC CLUB.

Monster Carnival of Sports To-day at Its Grounds, at Bayonne.

The New Jersey Athletic Club will celebrate the Fourth of July to-day in its usual manner by giving a monster carnival of sports at its club grounds, Bayonne City, N. J., commencing at 1 P. M. The first event will be the all-around championship of the United States. E. B. Bloss and G. G. Winship will wear the winged foot, J. A. Mahoney, Daniel Reuss, and Ernest C. White will represent the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, John Cosgrove and George P. Smith the New Jersey Athletic Club, Ellery H. Clark the Boston Athletic Association, and Charles S. Dole, Stanford University of California.

Eight open handicap athletic events will also be decided. The programme contains the names of all the most prominent registered athletes in this district, and several from Philadelphia and Albany. There will also be one-mile races, which have attracted a good list of entries. Four heats will be necessary in the one-mile race and three in the two-mile race.

Prof. W. A. Eddy during the afternoon will give a fine exhibition of kite flying. He will photograph the different events from single and double cameras suspended in midair by kites. He will also send aloft an American flag. The champion pennant of the Atlantic Yacht Club, won by Commodore Vernullyea's sloop yacht Romeyn in 1883, will also be sent aloft by Prof. Eddy on his main kite cable during the championship games. The length of the pennant is 28 feet, and it will present a novel and beautiful sight.

Cyclists to Parade over New Path.

Bicycle clubs of Greenpoint and Williamsburg will celebrate to-day, by a parade, the completion of the asphalting of Leonard Street, in the Eastern District of Brooklyn. The parade will start from the clubhouse of the Williamsburg Wheelmen in Leonard Street at 10:30 o'clock this morning, and will be led by the Rev. Dr. Dawson of the Ainslie Street Presbyterian Church, Controller Palmer, through whose efforts the street was asphalted, will review them. There is now a continuous bicycle pathway from Long Island City to Coney Island.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

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$21,000,000. furnished to investors during the year 1896.

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5 EAST 17TH ST.

Comfortable bachelor apartments; two rooms and bath; steam heat; meals served in rooms if desired; moderate rents; parquet floors; open fireplaces.

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MASON, 2-8 EAST 58TH.

Attractive apartment, all light rooms; equal to corner; hardwood trim; elevator all night. RENT, $1,400.

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NO EXTRA CHARGE.

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Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Mme. Amelie, 265 6th Av., late with Redfern, London; Worth, Doucet, Paris, wishes more customers by the day; at home preferred; costumes from $5 up; evening waists, $2.50 up; lawns, $3 upward; golf, bicycle, riding, tailor-made costumes, &c., equally reasonable; imported gowns altered; trial solicited.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By an experienced, reliable man; honest, sober; no smoker; first-class city references; city or country; left through family going abroad. M., 413 5th Av.

BUTLER.—By Englishman; first-class on silver; city references; age, 30; height, 6 feet. Harrison, 157 East 33d St.

Grooms.

GROOM.—A gentleman going to Europe wishes to secure a situation for an excellent groom, whom he can thoroughly recommend. Apply by letter to "Groom," care of F. R. Newbold, Esq., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Miscellaneous.

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HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—Waiter; competent, intelligent man; must understand valeting a gentleman, and be handy about house, with personal reference; colored, French, or German preferred. Address E. P. D., Box 74, 1,242 Broadway.

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LADIES NEEDING A FEMALE SPECIALIST consult Dr. and Mme. SELDEN CROWE, 217 West 40th St., near Broadway.

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NEW YORK.

Catskill Mountains.

HOTEL KAATERSKILL
Catskill Mountains, N. Y.
NOW OPEN.
ELEVATION 2,700 FEET.
CAPACITY, 1,000 GUESTS.
Reached in Four Hours from New York.
Trains leave Grand Central Station 9:40, 11:30, and 3:30, (Saturday Special at 1:40, in 3½ hours.) West Shore Station, 11 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
Address
W. H. PARKE, Manager.

Mount Airy House, Catskills Mts., now open; for terms, address E. F. Hommel, Saugerties, N. Y.

Adirondacks.

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PICTURESQUE AND POPULAR.
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Bring in your old wheel and we will make you a liberal allowance in trade.
1897 Ramblers . . $80
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Lexington Cycle Co., down-town agents, 26 Vesey St., New York.

EXCURSIONS.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
Trains leave FOOT EAST 34TH ST., To-day, 5:50, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, and half hourly from 1:10 to 5:40, 6:00, and half hourly from 6:40 to 10:40 P. M. Additional trains race days, C. I. R. R., 12:40 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 40 CENTS.
Trains leave WHITEHALL ST., (via Bay Ridge,) To-day, 8:10, 9:10, 10:10, 11:10, 11:30 A. M., 12:10, 12:30, 1:10, 1:30, 2:10, 2:30, 3:10, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:30, 6:10, 6:30, 7:10, 7:30, 8:10, 8:30, 9:10, 10:10 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 45 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Trains leave E. 34th St., N. Y., daily, 6:40, 8:00, 9:10, 10:50 A. M., 12:01, 1:20, 2:20, 3:30, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30, 7:20, 8:10, 9:10 P. M. Additional trains July 5 only, 7:20, 10:20, 11:20 A. M., 12:50, 1:40, 2:00, 2:50, 3:50, 5:50, 6:50, 8:30, 9:20, 9:40, 10:20 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND.
CULVER ROUTE.
Trains leave foot WHITEHALL ST., via Bay Ridge, To-day, 8:10, 9:10, 10:10, 10:40, 11:10, 11:30 A. M., 12:10, 12:30, 1:10, 1:30, 2:10, 2:30, 3:10, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:30, 6:10, 6:30, 7:10, 7:30, 8:10, 8:30, 9:10, 9:30, 10:10 P. M. Last train leaves Coney Island 11:35 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

LONG BEACH.
Leave foot East 34th St., N. Y., daily, 6:00, 7:50, 10:00, 10:50 A. M., 1:20, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:50, 5:20, 5:50, 6:50, 10:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:30, 8:50, 11:00 A. M., 1:20, 3:00, 3:40, 6:20, 7:20, 8:50, 10:20 P. M.

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A delightful sail on fast steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants, and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling and billiards.
TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE
Cortlandt St. Piers, 8:45, 10, 11 A. M.; 12 M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 5:15 P. M. No. 5th St., Brooklyn, 9:00, 10:20, 11:50 A. M.; 12:20, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 5:30 P. M. East 21st St., 8:15, 9:45, 11:15 A. M.; 12:45, 2:15, 3:15, 4:45, 6:45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND, 11 A. M. for 23d St. and Cortlandt St., 12 M., 1:40 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 3, 5, 6, 7, 8 P. M., for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Includes Admission to all Attractions.

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GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS, "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY," From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M. " New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 " " New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9 " Returning, due in New York at 5:30 P. M. MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS. Tickets to Poughkeepsie by Boat, arriving there 1:15 P. M., returning by any Hudson River or West Shore Train up to midnight of day of issue.
Grand
INDEPENDENCE DAY
Excursion, July 5, on above time table.

FOURTH OF JULY AFTERNOON EXCURSION (Monday, July 5,) to WEST POINT by Steamer MARY POWELL, leaving Desbrosses St. 1:45 P. M., West 22d St., 2 P. M., arriving at West Point 4:40 P. M., in time to see CADETS IN CAMP, DRESS PARADE, GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS, &c. Returning on any of the WEST SHORE RAILROAD trains. $1 for round trip.

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TO STEAM-HEATING CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals for furnishing the materials and performing the labor required for furnishing steam supply and other work for cottage for male employes at Central Islip, N. Y., and also for furnishing a water heater and other work for a laundry at Ward's Island, N. Y., for the Manhattan State Hospital, may be sent by mail, or delivered in person, up to 4 o'clock P. M., July 8, 1897, to Henry E. Howlands, President of the Board of Managers of Manhattan State Hospital, at No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, at which time and place the Board of Managers will receive and open proposals.

Separate proposals must be made for each of the above works, and be accompanied by a deposit of five per centum of the amount of each bid, which shall be either cash or a certified check, payable to the order of the Treasurer of the Board of Managers of Manhattan State Hospital as an evidence of good faith, and to the effect that the bidders will execute a contract in case the work should be awarded to them, and that they will perform the work faithfully.

Drawings and specifications may be seen and forms of proposals obtained at the office of I. G. Perry, Architect, in the Capitol at Albany, N. Y., and at the office of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City.

The Board of Managers reserve the right to reject any or all bids, as they may deem for the best interest of the State.

HENRY E. HOWLAND,
President Board of Managers.

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Havel, Tu., July 6, 10 AM	Lahn, Tu., Jy. 27, 10 AM
Saale, Tu., Jy. 13, 10 AM	Havel, Tu., Aug. 3, 10AM
Trave, Tu., July 20, 10AM	Saale, Tu., Aug. 10, 10 AM

CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.

Spree, Sat., Jy. 24, 10 AM	Spree, Sat., Au. 21, 10 AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

H. H. Meier	Thursday, July 8, Noon
Friederich der Grosse	Thursday, July 15, Noon
Barbarossa	Thursday, July 22, Noon
Koenigin Luise	Thursday, July 29, Noon

GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

Fulda, July 10, 10 AM	Ems, Aug. 7, 10 AM
Kaiser, July 24, 10 AM	Werra, Aug. 14, 10 AM

OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
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From New York to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, (Paris,) and Hamburg.

Columbia, July 8, 7 AM	Columbia, Aug. 5, 7 AM
F. Bismarck, Jy. 22, 10 AM	F. Bismarck, A'g. 19, 10AM
Normannia, Jy. 29, 10 AM	Normannia, Aug. 26, 10 AM

HAMBURG SERVICE by Twin Screw Mail S. S. Prussia, July 10, 1:30 PM
Penn'a, July 17, 8 AM
First cab., $75 up; second class, $40; steerage, $30.
THE Land OF THE Midnight Sun.
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ST. PAUL.....July 7 PARIS.....July 28
ST. LOUIS.....July 14 ST. PAUL.....Aug. 4
NEW YORK....July 21 ST. LOUIS.....Aug. 11
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Sailing every Wednesday.
West'nland, July 14, 4:30 PM Noordland, July 28, noon
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INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 North River, Office, 6 Bowling Green.

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"Long Island" is an illustrated descriptive book, and "Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application, at 113, 950, 1,313 Broadway; ticket offices foot of East 34th St. and James Slip, foot New Chambers St., New York; 333 Fulton St., Eagle Summer Bureau, and Flatbush Av. Station, L. I. R. R., Brooklyn, or send (5) cents in stamps for "Long Island," or (2) cents for "Summer Homes," to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager L. I. R. R., Long Island City, New York.

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TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Albany Evening Line
Steamers ADIRONDACK, and OCEAN RICHMOND leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) connecting with trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Richfield Springs, Sharon Springs, Thousand Islands, Adirondacks, and all points North, East, and West. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning train for Saratoga, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George.

RAMSDELL LINE.—Steamers leave Pier 24, N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, and Newburg week days, (except Saturday,) 5 P. M.; Saturdays, 3 P. M.; Sundays, 9 A. M., landing at 123d St., N. R., 9:30 A. M. Excursion to Cranston's every week day, returning by down boat, arriving at 133d St., N. R., 11:30 P. M. Fare, $1.00. Mary Powell tickets from any landing accepted when stamped good on Ramsdell Line.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.
From foot of Christopher St., N. R., every week-day at 6 P. M., connecting at Catskill with mountain trains. Bicycles free. Horses and carriages taken. Send to pier or to Catskill for descriptive folder.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell.
Daily, (except Sunday,) leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M.; (Saturdays, 1:45 P. M.;) West 22d St., 3:30 P. M.; Saturdays, 2 P. M. On Monday, July 5th, leave on Saturday's time. For CRAWTON'S, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURG, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday Excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight; week day steamers connect on wharf with trains for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points north. Time table July 5 same as Sunday.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.
☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.
7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.
8:55 A. M.—FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.
1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.
5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.
7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.
7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland and Toledo, except Saturday.
EXTRA SAILING.
From Allan-State Line Pier foot of W. 21st St., N.R.
Servia, July 6, 10 A. M.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Germanic, July 7, Noon		Majestic, Aug. 4, Noon	
Teutonic, July 14, Noon		Germanic, Aug. 11, Noon	
Adriatic, July 21, Noon		Teutonic, Aug. 18, Noon	
Britannic, July 28, Noon		Adriatic, Aug. 25, Noon	

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, Via Boulogne-Sur-Mer.
S. S. OBDAM.....Saturday, July 10, 10 A. M.
S. S. VEENDAM.....Saturday, July 17, 10 A. M.
First cabin, $72.50 and upward; second cabin, $36; steerage, $26. Apply to Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Co., 39 Broadway, N. Y.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:
CITY OF PEKING.....July 17, 1 P. M.
DORIC, via Honolulu.....July 27, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.....Aug. 3, 1 P. M.
PERU, via Honolulu.....Aug. 24, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information, apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver
TO JAPAN AND CHINA:
EMPRESS OF CHINA.....July 12, Sept. 13, Dec. 6
EMPRESS OF INDIA.....Aug. 2, Oct. 11, Jan. 3
EMPRESS OF JAPAN.....Aug. 23, Nov. 8, Jan. 31
TO HONOLULU, FIJI AND AUSTRALIA:
MIOWERA, Aug. 8. AORANGI, Aug. 23.
Second cabin accommodations very low rates.
For tickets and freight rates apply 353 Broadway. For freight rates only, 65 Wall St., N. Y.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South, and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., foot of Roosevelt St., 3 P. M.

IROQUOIS	Tuesday, July 6
COMANCHE	Friday, July 9
ALGONQUIN	Tuesday, July 13
IROQUOIS	Friday, July 16

Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line, via Jacksonville, Great So. Freight & Passenger Line, via Charleston. T. G. EGER, General Agent, 375 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY TO NORFOLK.
Shortest Sea Trips out of New York.
Delightful tours to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Saturday at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't and Traffic Mgr.

MR. PLATT AT THE BEACH

Lemuel E. Quigg and Frederick S. Gibbs Have a Long Talk With the Senator.

PLANNING THE FALL POLITICS

Mayoralty Discussed, but Mr. Quigg Said Nothing Yet Had Been Decided—Mr. Platt on National Legislation.

Senator Thomas C. Platt, Chairman Lemuel E. Quigg, of the Republican County Committee, and Frederick S. Gibbs held an extended conference yesterday at the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach. Political affairs pertaining to the coming election this Fall were thoroughly gone over, but nothing definite could be learned as to the result of the conference.

The Mayoralty of Greater New York was discussed at some length, and several names were suggested, but Mr. Quigg said positively that nothing had as yet been decided.

Senator Platt said at the conclusion of the conference that there was absolutely nothing new in the present situation. He had arrived here the night previous with Mrs. Platt, who was indisposed, and who would stay at the beach some time for the benefit of her health.

While here, he said, he took occasion to confer with the Republican leaders in New York as to the plans for the campaign, but it would be some time before anything new would develop, at least of a nature that could be made public.

Mr. Platt will stay at the Oriental for two or three days, unless Senator Allison telegraphs him to go to Washington sooner.

As for the tariff legislation, Senator Platt said he did not think the indications pointed to any extended debate in the Senate, and expected that the bill would go to the House in a very few days. President McKinley's message on the currency question would also be forthcoming shortly, and from all appearances a speedy adjournment could be expected.

The candidacy for the Chief Justiceship of the Court of Appeals of this State was also discussed. There are three candidates in the field now: Justice William E. Werner of Rochester, Justice Pardon C. Williams of Watertown, and another from Syracuse—whom ex-Senator Hendricks of that city proposed yesterday together with a candidate for the Syracuse Post Office.

Among the callers on Senator Platt yesterday were William Berri and Israel F. Fisher of Brooklyn, who called in reference to the appointment of a naval officer for Brooklyn. The candidates for this office are three in number, Robert A. Sharkey, however, being considered the one who will eventually land the prize. He is a regular Worth-Platt man, while of the other two candidates, Walter Atterbury is an anti-Platt man, and Andrew Jacobs is an original McKinley man, and not an adherent of the State machine.

Cornelius Van Cott and John Sabine Smith paid their respects to Mr. Platt during the afternoon.

ODD OLD CHARACTER DEAD.

Martinez Lived in a Hut in South Brooklyn—Had an Annuity from the Spanish Government.

For years Rafael Martinez had lived the life of a recluse in a little hut in South Brooklyn, which he had built himself. Of neighbors he had few, for the little habitation he called home is on a hillside in Fifty-third Street, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues, and the neighborhood is sparsely settled; of friends there were fewer still, for his ways were eccentric and he rather sought to avoid those who would know him, and would talk freely only to children.

Yesterday he was found dead in the rear of his hut, and the manner of his death is yet a mystery, and will probably not be known until the Coroner's inquest to-day.

Martinez was a gray, grizzled old chap, a veteran of Spanish wars, whose valor had won for him in one of the Carlist insurrections a small annuity from his Government.

Up to yesterday no one in the neighborhood had seen Martinez for two weeks. The old man was in the habit of coming and going at will, and Neighbor Nugent, the only man in the vicinity who ever took any account of him, paid but little attention to his frequent absences. Martinez had another friend in Juan Belatto of 31 Cherry Street, to whom, when knowing of the old man's desperately straitened circumstances, frequently took him food, for the small annuity still paid him by the Spanish Government ill served to keep him in the commonest necessaries of life, and Martinez of late years was unable to follow his occupation of a carpenter, and had no other work.

It was Belatto who discovered Martinez's body. He had started about noon from home with a basket of provisions. When he reached the hut, there was no sign of life. The door was locked, and Belatto, after vainly calling, went around to the rear. Martinez was lying on the floor of an outhouse, dressed, and from his appearance he had been dead a long time. There were no marks on the body.

The hut in which the old man lived bore many indications of his eccentricity. It was about fifteen feet square, and without a window. A narrow door was the only opening. The single room is squalid and barren. A bunk, filled with old gunny sacks, served as a bed. Old Martinez had fastened it to the roof by four posts that it was about six feet from the floor, and was reached by cleats nailed to the wall. In the corner is a rusty old stove. Near it, a board for a table fastened to the wall, a heavy cane bottom chair, a battered stool, and a few dishes completed Martinez's possessions.

Strangely enough, Martinez owned the ground on which the miserable habitation was built. It was given to him, Neighbor Nugent says, by Gabriel Palazzo, a peanut vender, who has a stand near the City Hall and who is the owner of several itinerant vender's wagons. But none could explain how Palazzo came to part with so valuable a piece of property. There is something strange about that, and it was hinted that Martinez was a miser, and in some place had a comfortable sum laid away. Neighbor Nugent does not believe this, for he has helped Martinez, and given him food at stated intervals for years.

One of the queerest things about Martinez was his liking for the children of the neighborhood. In warm days it was his custom to gather them about the door of his hut and tell them stories of war and of the battles in which he had fought in Spain and once in Cuba, during the struggle of the Cubans nearly thirty years ago. Sometimes he spoke vaguely of wife and children away off in the mountains of Spain, but that was years ago, when he was younger and more active. Now that old Martinez is dead the children of the neighborhood are sorry, and yesterday they stood around his cabin and spoke in whispers.

NAVAL BATTALION WORK.

What the Station Detail Is Doing on Staten Island.

The First Naval Battalion detail, which is to map out Staten Island and select stations for signal purposes, and which is in camp at New Dorp, spent yesterday tramping about Staten Island's hills taking observations which will be of use later in the work.

One of the points visited was Moravian Hill, back of the Vanderbilt tomb, and the men took observations from there. From there they went to Todt Hill. This is the highest point in Greater New York. From it one can command a view of Sandy Hook, the entire lower bay, the Highlands, Coney Island, Rockaway, Far Rockaway, and Long Beach. On clear days Fire Island has been made out with powerful glasses. From this point can also be seen the Orange Mountains, Newark, Elizabeth, and the country lying between.

The men also visited Grimes Hill, from which the entire upper bay can be seen, including the entrances of the North and East Rivers, and the Narrows. The work will be continued to-day.

Has Been Repairing a Cable.

The British steamship Oxus, which arrived yesterday from Galveston, has been engaged in the work of picking up and repairing the cable between Galveston and Mexico.

THE JAIL HER ONLY REFUGE.

After a Year's Unsuccessful Fight with Fortune, a Girl Asks the Police for Shelter.

Kate Freeman, an attractive-looking girl, eighteen years old, who was poorly, but neatly, dressed, walked into the Bedford Avenue Police Station, Brooklyn, early yesterday morning and asked for shelter and protection. She said she was homeless and without a cent, and had no friends.

A charge of vagrancy was made against her, and she was turned over to the care of the matron at the Herbert Street Police Station. Later she was taken to the Lee Avenue Police Court, where she told Justice Kramer a peculiar story of her struggles against poverty and the temptations which beset her on all sides since leaving her home in New Haven, Conn., a year ago.

She came to this city with the expectation of becoming a saleswoman, and lived first with her aunt, and later with a cousin in Brooklyn. But she left them to serve as a domestic with a woman who died last January, and she lost her position. Since then she has been able to obtain just enough work to keep herself alive. Last week she did not have sufficient to pay her board, and was ordered to leave the place where she was living. The streets were her only refuge, and then began her wandering. She did not know where to go, and at every hand she was insulted and abused. Finally she decided to apply to the police for shelter.

Justice Kramer was certain of the truthfulness and honesty of the girl, and told her that she had better go to jail until her father can be communicated with. She became frightened when she realized she was a prisoner, and begged to be released. If she had money she would return home. The Justice regretted that there was no City Missionary in court to take charge of the girl until her friends were heard from. It was found necessary to remove her in the prison van, and as she entered she broke down and cried bitterly.

FLOODED WITH WATER.

Eight-Story Building 338 Canal Street and Its Contents Deluged from a Faucet.

The contents of the big eight-story double brick building 338 and 340 Canal Street were deluged with water from an open faucet yesterday, doing thousands of dollars' worth of damage.

It was after 6 o'clock last night when C. Gottehoer, who keeps a cigar store on the first floor of No. 340, was attracted by drops of water falling from the cornice over his store door. These drops soon became a stream, and then he notified the janitor, who lives across the street.

When the janitor reached the second floor he found the woolen goods stock of F. H. Wright & Co. soaking wet. There was no tap open on this floor, so the janitor climbed up the fire escape and gained entrance to the upper floors through unlocked windows, as all the hallway doors were locked.

Plenty of water was visible on every floor until the seventh was reached. This is occupied by the Japanese Silk Garment Company, of which I. Goldberg is manager. Here the janitor found the sink full of water, and water pouring into it from a wide-open faucet. The strainer over the drain pipe was stopped up with cigarette stumps and refuse. It was believed that the faucet was left open Saturday noon by a careless workman.

SNOLLYGOSTER'S HARD LUCK.

Run Into by Another Boat—Her Fat Captain's Narrow Escape.

The small open jib and mainsail yacht Shollygoster, Capt. William Lindsey, of Stapleton, while participating in the race of the Ocean Yacht Club yesterday, was run down off Bay Ridge by the sloop Aglaria, of New York Yacht Club, owned by C. R. Pope, which was beating down the bay.

The Snollygoster was capsized and her crew were thrown into the water. Capt. Lindsey, who weighs nearly 300 pounds, had a narrow escape from being drowned, but all were rescued by one of the fleet of the yacht club.

BURGLAR AT DR. STREET'S.

He Got In at a Second-Floor Window, but Was Caught.

The house of Dr. Thomas H. Street, a surgeon in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, who lives at 100 East Nineteenth Street, was entered by a burglar yesterday morning while the doctor and his wife were asleep. The burglar got into the front parlor, which is on the second floor, by an open window.

He was getting ready to take away about $300 worth of silverware, which he had packed up, when Mrs. Street heard him, and she awoke her husband. The burglar got down to the front stoop by way of one of the columns in front of the house and was running down the street when Dr. Street ran out and shouted for a policeman.

Policeman Curtin of the East Twenty-second Street Station caught the burglar. At the station house he gave the name of Edward Harrigan, seventeen years old. He was held for trial.

A COLORED SCORCHER FINED.

Said that Pedestrians Had No Rights and Was Charged $3.

The proudest man in Yorkville Police Court yesterday morning was William Nicholson, a negro, who had been charged with scorching on the Boulevard. The colored man, who said that he lived at Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, said that he had learned to ride a wheel only four weeks ago.

"And you got up a speed of fifteen miles an hour, as you are charged with, in less than four weeks?" inquired Magistrate Hedges.

The negro grinned as he replied affirmatively, and looked around to be admired.

"Don't you think that pedestrians have any rights?" questioned the Magistrate.

"No," said the negro.

"Well, they have," replied Mr. Hedges, "and if you had any money I'd fine you $10, but I'll make it $3."

Double Wedding by an Alderman.

Paul Anpacher, twenty-three years old, and Margaret Noirol, two years younger, were steerage passengers on the French Line steamship La Bretagne, which arrived Saturday night. After they had been examined yesterday by the immigration officials at the Barge Office they were told that they could not enter the country unless they would be married. With them were Adolpho Golsey, twenty-five years old, a pianist, and Amelia Magnier, of about the same age. They said that they had all come here to visit friends. The same condition was enjoined on the second couple, and after a short consultation the two men announced that the women and themselves had decided to meet the requirements. They were taken to the home of Alderman Joseph Schilling, and the Alderman performed the marriage ceremony.

Father Hewit's Funeral.

Full arrangements for the funeral of Father Hewit had not been completed last night, but it had been decided that it should be held on Wednesday in the Church of the Paulist Fathers, Fifty-ninth Street and Columbus Avenue. The body of the priest will be taken into the church tomorrow afternoon, where, after the chanting of the Vespers for the Dead, it will lie in state till 10 o'clock Wednesday morning. The office of the dead will be said at that hour and be followed at 11 o'clock by a solemn requiem mass.

James Gamma Takes His Life.

James Gamma, thirty-three years old, an Italian waiter, committed suicide yesterday morning by shooting himself in the head with a revolver in a furnished room he occupied at 227 Grand Street. Gamma had been ill for a long time, and on Saturday an operation was performed upon him.

Death of Giuseppe Buencon.

Giuseppe Buencoa, the Italian who was shot by a fellow-countryman at Hudson and Bleecker Streets, died yesterday morning in St. Vincent's Hospital. In his ante-mortem statement, Buencoa admitted that he loved Mrs. Carderelli, his assailant's wife.

Killed Herself with Poison.

Mrs. Bessie Smith, thirty-eight years old, wife of John Smith of 131 Morgan Street, Jersey City, died at the City Hospital yesterday from the effects of rat poison, taken with suicidal intent. Her husband knows of no reason for the deed.

WORKINGMEN IN POLITICS

Organization Committee of League Sends Out a Statement Telling Why It Exists.

LABOR'S PRESENT CONDITION.

First Step Will Be to Demand the Election of Honest and Capable Workingmen to Legislative Bodies, National, State, and Municipal.

The Organization Committee of the Workmen's Political League of the County of New York has sent out a statement giving the reasons why it exists. It says that labor is steadily receiving less political and social consideration, and unless it is careful of its own interests it will be reduced to serfdom, with all its horrors. It continues that the hope is freely expressed that the workman will soon be restricted in or wholly deprived of the privilege of voting on election day, and nothing short of desperate action on the part of the workers will prevent the completion of the long-brewing plot.

The league's first step in its endeavors to awaken the workers to the necessity of bettering their condition is to cause them to demand the election of honest and capable labor men to the legislative bodies, National, State, and municipal, so that when measures favorable to labor are introduced the workers will have men on the scene to push them through, and also to oppose all measures that are inimical to the workingman's class.

The men whom the league will elect to the Legislatures, it says, will clean the Government archives of all insincerely enacted and unconstitutional labor laws that have long served as a means for politicians to obtain undeserved credit from constituencies they treacherously deceived. They will oppose anti-labor laws, and do everything to elevate labor, but they must be taken from labor's ranks.

The statement goes on to enumerate some things that the league will do for other citizens irrespective of class. For example, it says that the league will aid in obtaining home rule for the citizens and reserve New York for New Yorkers. It holds that the city should not be dictated to by officials imported from other States, and that it should not be forced to contribute an enormously disproportionate amount of State taxes.

The league promises to champion the small dealers who are being driven to the wall by department stores, and to give due attention to the proper education of the youth. And, finally, it favors the municipal ownership of all franchises and the early completion of the rapid transit system of city travel, as well as a three-cent fare on all city street and elevated railroad lines.

Several of the leaders of the Workmen's Political League are Tammany men, and they were among those who supported Jacob E. Bausch, whom Tammany Hall ran for the office of Coroner last year. They want Tammany to nominate him again for Coroner this year, but if Tammany should refuse and any other organization, Republican or Citizens' Union, should be willing to nominate him, the league is willing and ready to give it all the support and votes that it now tenders to Tammany Hall.

The opponents of the league in the Central Labor Union say that Bausch is not now as popular as he was last year, and that Tammany gave him the nomination because it knew that it could not elect any one on its county ticket, and simply wanted to humor the unions. Had Tammany felt strong last year, they say, it would never have nominated Bausch or any other labor man for Coroner.

MURTHA'S MISPLACED BOAST.

Told One Policeman of an Assault on Another Policeman.

James Murtha, thirty-one years old, one of a gang that infests First Avenue and One Hundred and Ninth Street, was arrested Saturday night by Policeman Harrington of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station, after he had assaulted Policeman Loughran of the same precinct. Loughran attempted to arrest Murtha at One Hundred and Ninth Street and First Avenue for insulting some ladies, but the man resisted him. At the same time two others in the gang kicked the policeman. The crowd made its escape into the Italian settlement.

Policeman Harrington heard the call of his brother officer for assistance, and hurried to the place. Being in citizen's clothes he carelessly sauntered to the place where they were standing, and inquired which one had "done up the cop." Murtha said he had "soaked him a couple," and was at once placed under arrest. He gave the policeman a blow in the face, and started to run. The officer fired three shots over his head, and the third was so uncomfortably close that Murtha gave no further trouble. Magistrate Meade held him in $300 bonds yesterday morning for examination.

CHARGED WITH PERJURY.

Woman Who Claimed to be Wife of Col. Blanchard Arrested.

Mrs. Fannie Belkeiser, who has called herself Fannie Davis, Fannie Howard, and finally claimed the estate of Col. W. L. Blanchard as his wife, although she was a negress and he a wealthy white man, was arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court, before Magistrate Deuel, yesterday morning, on the charge of having committed perjury on several occasions in connection with her fight for the dead man's money. George A. Smythe, a lawyer, of 5 Court Street, Boston, was the complainant.

The complaint alleges that she committed perjury in appearing before Commissioner of Deeds M. E. Duffy of this city on Dec. 8, 1896, and swearing that she was the wedded wife of Blanchard. Duffy was the woman's counsel before the referee, who decided that she was not the wife, and he appeared for her in the Magistrate's court yesterday. He asked for an immediate examination of the case against her, but Magistrate Deuel held her in $5,000 for an examination next Tuesday.

Duffy said that the woman had been a prisoner since Friday night, and should be examined at once. The Magistrate declined to hold the examination. The prisoner did not furnish bail, and was detained by the police.

Enforcing the Raines Tax Law.

Acting on the orders issued to the Captains of Police on Saturday by Chief Conlin, the patrolmen and detectives from the several precincts were vigilant yesterday in arresting all violaters of the Raines liquor tax law. There was, however, at no time a lack of opportunity for the thirsty to obtain such drink as he desired, at the hotels where he could gain recognition as a guest, and New York was by no means "dry." There were forty arrests yesterday as against thirty-six the Sunday before.

Donald Fergueson Found Dead.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., July 4.—Donald Fergueson, eighty years of age, was found dead in bed this morning. The gas was turned on and in one of his hands was a half-burned match that had scorched his fingers. It is supposed he was in the act of lighting the gas in the room when he either fainted or was stricken with apoplexy and fell back in the bed.

Think They Have Jacob Kirchoof.

The Coney Island police arrested a well-dressed man for intoxication yesterday morning. At the station house he said he was Edward Murphy, a commercial traveler, but refused to give his address. They now think him to be Jacob Kirchoof, who is wanted in Peekskill for forgery, and telegraphed there for a man to identify him.

Flagship New York Arrives.

Admiral Sicard's flagship of the North Atlantic squadron, the cruiser New York, arrived at Tompkinsville yesterday from Hampton Roads. The Maine and Texas and the supply boat Fern left Hampton Roads for New York at the same time. The Texas and the Fern arrived last night.

Went to the Spithead Parade.

The Hamburg-American Line steamship Columbia, which arrived yesterday, delayed her voyage two days at Southampton so as to take a large party of distinguished Germans she had aboard to witness the jubilee naval parade at Spithead.

PUBLIC SCHOOL EXHIBIT

Work of School Children Will Be Open for Inspection To-morrow at Normal College.

MANY INTERESTING FEATURES

Over 300 Departments and Schools of This City, and Utica, Yonkers, Rochester, Auburn, Waterford, Far Rockaway, and Glen Cove Have Exhibits.

The exhibition of school work, which has been one of the main features of the New York State Teachers' Convention at the Normal College, will be thrown open to-morrow, and the public will have an opportunity of comparing the results obtained in the New York public schools with those elsewhere. Each of the 300 departments and schools of this city has a table 8 feet long and 4 feet wide, on which the exhibit is spread. Besides this, an upright space of the same dimensions is provided to display special work by the various classes.

In the new Calisthenium, Public Schools Nos. 2 to 74, inclusive, have their exhibits. In the hall leading to the college chapel, the work of Public Schools Nos. 75 to 102 is exhibited, while in the main hallway leading to the main floor of the college chapel the space is reserved for the manual training schools. Primary Schools Nos. 1 to 50, inclusive, the three New York evening high schools, and all schools outside of this city have their exhibits in rooms off the Park Avenue entrance. Utica, Yonkers, Rochester, Lockport, Auburn, Waterford, Henrietta, Far Rockaway, Glen Cove, Rosebank, and Freeport schools are well represented in the exhibits. Room 12 has been given up to specimens of work in the Department of Nature Study, and not only are the schools in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, where the facilities for procuring specimens are much the same as those enjoyed by country schools, well represented, but even the schools in the lower parts of the city, where a spear of grass is a rarity and a flower a luxury, have added their share to the exhibit of this department.

The exhibit of school work includes a presentation of the scholars' work, showing the method pursued in carrying out the course of study prescribed for the several grades. The manner in which the aesthetic side of the pupils' characters has been cultivated is shown by beautifully mounted botanic specimens and drawings from nature, both in black and white and water colors.

Manual Training School Work.

The manual training schools present in their clay work well-executed examples of historic ornaments, articles of every-day use in wood, architectural drawings, and, from girls' schools, work in embroidery, sewing, and cooking. Special work is also exhibited, but is marked as such to show the individuality of the pupils in choice, taste, and judgment, as well as in the interpretation and expression of their youthful concepts. The drawing exhibit shows clearly ability of design, harmony of color, accuracy, and freedom of motion. Drawings from the object and from the flat illustrate the development of perception and form, while those from nature demonstrate how close observation and love of the beautiful may be cultivated.

As a sample of a school exhibit may be taken the following explanatory letter to Superintendent of Schools Jasper, from Elijah D. Clark, Principal of Grammar School No. 60, who says: "Studies from nature form the basis of drawing in the sixth, seventh, and eighth grades of my school. Each pupil procured a morning glory leaf or one from the ivy, maple, or oak. He pressed and mounted his specimens and then designed in an 'observation lesson' the parts, proportions, &c. The leaves were then drawn as they are naturally, and finally conventionalized for borders and designs. In the eighth and seventh grades, simple natural objects, such as fruit, shells, and fish were also drawn."

The Exhibit of English.

The features of the exhibit of English are the compositions, many of them illustrated in pen, ink, and brush, and the exercises in word and sentence building and in dictation.

In the compositions exhibited by the pupils, it was the aim of the Principal to get good English, reasonably accurate punctuation, and as nearly as possible correct capitalization. Some of the compositions are illustrated by the "author," and among them are works obtained from reproductions—training of memory and expression of beautiful thought in good language; from pictures—training in observation and a cultivation of the imagination; from paraphrasing—training in cognition of pictures in a poem, in grasping and carrying the thoughts of an author and enlarging on the rhetorical figures of the poem; from biography—training in judgment in selecting essentials in the life of the subject; from selected subjects—training in reading, research, and selection, and lastly from social and business correspondence.

In map drawing the schools exhibit maps of points of interest in the neighborhood of the school, and maps showing the size of the different countries of the world, as compared with the United States or some particular State.

The evening high schools have an exceptionally fine exhibit. The mechanical and architectural drawings show finish and accuracy of detail which a professional draughtsman would not be ashamed of. The drawings from life, some executed in less than an hour, and several in less than forty-five minutes, present a feature.

Utica's Novel Exhibit.

Of the schools outside of this city, Utica has perhaps the most novel exhibit. Each branch of study in every grade from the first to the last is arranged in such a manner that the visitor passing from left to right can see at a glance just what progress is being made in each successive class in the respective subjects, while looking up and down, he can see in a moment the entire course of study in each particular class and judge of its merits through the exhibit.

Another fine outside exhibit is that from Glen Cove, especially in the manual training department. Of the local schools, Grammar School No. 77 has a splendid exhibit, one of the features of which is a book containing pen-and-ink sketches of comparatively recent inventions, executed by a thirteen-year-old girl. Among the sketches are: The different parts of the Bell telephone, a cable car, a hand printing press, a locomotive, and several lesser creations.

The male department of Grammar School No. 5 has turned out some excellent work from the workshop. Good specimens of woodjoining are shown, as well as converting wood into various useful articles, such as screens, bookholders, and match safes. The female department has some good examples of modeling and paper sloyd, and object free-hand, and mechanical drawing. Sewing from all the grades through the sixth year is shown, and the culinary department is represented. There is also on exhibition a large flag, which was made by the girls of the drawing class.

In Grammar School No. 6 exhibit, Mr. Seaman's class has distinguished itself by the brilliant designs for covers. The small boys of that school have done some specially fine work in vertical writing.

The features of the exhibit of Grammar School No. 10 are pen-and ink sketches of illustrious writers and models illustrating experiments in physics.

The primary department of Grammar School No. 22 exhibits two silk flags, the borders of which represent ice crystals with chilling effect.

Primary School No. 37, which is situated in the densest part of the Tenth Ward, has some beautiful specimens of color work and nature studies.

Practical Work in Sewing.

The female department of Grammar School No. 4 shows in its sewing exhibit the application of the different kinds of seams to garments, patching, darning, embroidery, draughting patterns, and original designs embroidered on linen.

Miss Dougall's class in Grammar School No. 46 wrote descriptions, with original illustrations, of places in the vicinity of the school. Miss Howe's class wrote an Arbor Day exercise. Each child selected its favorite flower, and told everything it could about it. Some charming sketches resulted.

The illuminated penmanship exhibited by the male department of Grammar School No. 54 is a splendid feature. There are specimens shown of what is called "coasting"—that is, allowing the pupils to draw anything they please, and beautiful work in pen and ink has been the result.

The chief feature of the exhibit of Grammar School No. 68 is a set of weather signal flags made by the pupils, with full explanation accompanying them.

The male department of Grammar School No. 82 exhibits maps made of putty, illustrating the actual forms and the action of water, and plants raised in the classrooms by children who have planted seeds. This school is in one of the most crowded sections of the east side.

The plan of the exhibit of Grammar School No. 96, Female Department, is to show, as far as possible, the progressive advancement from class to class throughout the entire department, and to have each pupil represented by some of her work. In order to accomplish this, six subjects were selected, each of which is represented by twenty pupils from each class; the entire course of each of these subjects, through the department, is represented under one cover, the seventh year's work being placed first, and each year following, from highest to lowest, finishing with the fourth year.

The subjects which are not taught the entire department are represented in the same manner, with the exception of German, in which subject every pupil studying it is represented. The upper part of the vertical space and two portfolios containing drawings are devoted to special work selected principally from the classes of the seventh year.

DRUGS FOUND IN HIS CABIN.

Customs Inspectors Arrest the Confectioner of the Columbia.

George Reichter, ship's confectioner of the Hamburg-American Line steamship Columbia, which arrived yesterday, was placed under arrest shortly after the vessel was docked in Hoboken, on the charge of smuggling. Customs Inspectors searched Reichter's cabin, and found a valise and a bundle, in which were antipyrine and other drugs, weighing in all sixty-three pounds, and valued at about $500.

United States Commissioner Linsley Rowe of Jersey City held Reichter for examination on Tuesday, and, in default of $1,000 bail, sent him to the city prison.

GREEKS RETURN TO AMERICA.

Told that Their Services Were Not Needed in the Army.

George Viley, a Greek, of 8 Roosevelt Street, and fifteen other Greeks, who, three months ago, were among the patriots who went to Athens to offer their services to the King of Greece, returned Saturday night on the French Line steamship La Bretagne. They were passed yesterday at the Barge Office, and started for their several homes, some of them having been settled in the West.

Mr. Viley said that on reaching Athens they were told that their services would not be required, and were therefore not enrolled in the army. This was a great disappointment to many, and some equipped themselves to go to the front as sharpshooters.

Of the several hundred Greeks who went from the United States, many will remain in Greece; others are scraping together the means to return.

WOMEN'S MUSICAL CLUBS.

A Federation of All of Them Has Been Established.

The President of the Woman's Department of the Music Teachers' National Association, which recently held its annual convention in this city, Mrs. Theodore Sutro, has addressed a letter to the ladies who were associated with her in her work, in which she says:

"It is all over now—the work for the promotion of the Music Teachers' National Association and the successful concerts. Not a cloud of misunderstanding has interfered with the harmony. Over 300 ladies on the committees, all working for one grand cause—the cultivation of the most divine of all arts. The echoes of this work have grown already much beyond my imagination, and a federation of women in musical clubs over the country has been started. It was organized the day after the convention exercises were over.

"The entire expenses of the Woman's Department were met by the women themselves obtaining members, and the newly created Woman's Department has not cost the association anything, as all the women of the committees, as well as the artists, contributed their services. Also all expenses were personally paid by each one who took part in the programme. I have enjoyed meeting the workers, and desire to express my thanks for the ready co-operation I met on every side."

THOUGHT THEY WERE ROBBERS.

Police Arrest Three Men on Suspicion but They Were Discharged.

Detectives Stransky and Schindler of the Central Office brought to the Centre Street Court yesterday three men whom they wanted remanded till Tuesday. Stransky told Magistrate Deuel that he, with the help of two policemen, had arrested the prisoners on suspicion that they were trying to rob the German Savings Bank, on the southeast corner of Fourth Avenue and Fourteenth Street.

The prisoners were John Barry, twenty years old, a clerk, who refused his address; Walter Harvey, twenty-five years old, machinist, of 88 East Eighty-ninth Street, and James Robinson, fifty years old, who refused his address.

When the trio were searched at the Central Office only 45 cents were found between them. Lawyer Charry appeared for the prisoners in the court, and opposed the remanding of the prisoners. He said that there was no charge against them, and that the police couldn't get any charge by Tuesday.

Magistrate Deuel agreed with the detectives that the actions of the prisoners were suspicious enough to warrant their arrest, but he did not think the police had any chance to get evidence that would hold them. He therefore discharged them.

MISS PAGE IN COURT.

Young Woman Who Received $90 Worth of Wine Is Held.

Miss Florence Page, a young woman who lives at 330 West Fortieth Street, was arraigned yesterday morning in the Harlem Police Court before Magistrate Meade, the complainant being George P. Seely of the firm of Taylor & Co., wine importers, of 39 Broadway, who says that on May 15 his firm delivered three cases of wine, valued at $90, to the residence of William Fearing Gill, at 3 East Eighty-sixth Street, on an order. The wine was received by Miss Page, she signing the receipt for it.

She told the magistrate that she was an old friend of the Gill family, and at the time was in their employ as housekeeper. "Mr. Gill," she said, "had left the city and gone to Boston. On his arrival there he wrote me several letters, and in one of these he ordered me to send two trunks to him with clothing, and also some wine. I did so, both containing the wine which he had ordered from Taylor & Co."

Mr. Gill denied that he had ordered any wine lately from Taylor & Co., but acknowledged that he had an account there, and from that fact they had delivered the three cases on the order. He also denied that Miss Page was employed as housekeeper by him, but said that she rented his house.

Magistrate Meade compared the writing of the order for champagne and the signature on the express receipt for the same, but was unable to decide if they were written by the same person, and suggested to the counsel for Taylor & Co. that they place the two papers in the hands of an expert for examination. He then held Miss Page in $100 for the Grand Jury.

Gov. McLaurin's Recommendation.

Gov. McLaurin of Mississippi has excited comment in his State by writing a letter to President McKinley recommending a Republican for appointment as Postmaster of Jackson. But in that letter he said: "I, of course, prefer the appointment of a Democrat, a man of my own party, but being a strict party man myself I have a higher political regard for an avowed, consistent Republican than for one who does not know his own politics until after the result of the election is known. Mr. Kernaghan and I are of different political parties, and so long as I have known him—a quarter of a century—we have never been of the same political faith, and when he was a Republican nominee for Congress I took the stump against him, in favor of the Democratic nominee, and if he was again nominated by the Republican parties for Congress I would again make speeches against his election, but when he applies for the position of Postmaster of Jackson, and I know that a Democrat cannot be appointed to the place, I recommend him to your Excellency, being satisfied that he will give better service in the position than any other Republican you could appoint."

ROWING ON THE HARLEM

The Holiday and the Schuylkill Regatta Take Rowing Men Out of Town.

TWO PAIR-OARED GIGS RACE

Argument in the Metropolitan Rowing Association Leads to a Contest Started by a Firecracker—Many Sought Cool Groves up the River.

Harlem River oarsmen were not very active yesterday, as many rowing men were out of town and others were in Philadelphia to witness the races on the Schuylkill River, in which several Harlem crews are entered.

At the Metropolitan Rowing Club's house there was a fair showing of members. The eight-oared barge was launched during the afternoon and manned with the following crew: P. M. Lynch, No. 1; J. Chicherio, No. 2; W. G. Deaddy, No. 3; W. J. Morris, No. 4; J. J. Ryan, No. 5; F. J. Strachen, No. 6; C. M. Haines, No. 7; J. Conlin, stroke; Capt. M. J. Kallahan, coxswain. They carried several passengers, and made a trip to Cold Spring.

During the morning an argument arose as to the racing qualities and speed of the two double gig crews, composed of Albert McCoy and J. Chicherio and P. M. Lynch and W. Deaddy. A race over the regular mile course was the result of this, and a large party went to the starting point, near Madison Avenue Bridge. Capt. Kallahan started the men off with a firecracker.

It was bow and bow at the first quarter, but at the half McCoy and Chicherio had gained almost a length. This they gradually increased, and won by about three lengths. The club will give a barge party Thursday evening, to be followed by a dance at the clubhouse.

Several of the Dauntless Club boats were on the river, among which was the eight-oared barge with a large party aboard, which made a trip to North Beach. The Nassau Boat Club was quiet all day. Capt. Jack Abeel was out in a single, and the six-oared barge was manned by the following crew for a trip to College Point: George Weyman, No. 1; Le Gast, No. 2; Cox, No. 3; Cleaver, No. 4; Smith, No. 5; Clearman, stroke, and Capt. A. D. Thus, coxswain. T. E. Dealey and M. Brennan were out in a double gig, and took a ten-mile pull.

The members of the Crescent Boat Club spent the day at Cold Spring, where they gave a basket party. The eight-oared barge took a large party of ladies up in the morning, and many went up later in the day in small boats. The club intends to enter an eight in the Long Island regatta, and it is probable that the crew will be picked to-day.

The Friendship Boat Club's four-oared barge was out for a pleasure trip with a crew composed of John Jarchow, No. 1; G. Swoeppe, No. 2; Charles Jarchow, No. 3; Charles Aubert, stroke, and R. F. McDowell, coxswain.

The Wyanoke Boat Club has two four-oared crews training for the Long Island regatta. The crews will row a race during the week, and the winner will be entered.

Newport Yachting News.

NEWPORT, July 4.—The yachts arriving to-day were the following: Steamer Admiral, owned by Mr. Comstock; steamer Satanella, owned by W. Bliss; steamer Black Pearl, owned by B. Sheldon; steamer Stella, owned by J. Beckwith; steamer Eugenie, owned by J. Gardner Cassett; schooner Coronet, owned by W. B. James; yawl Montecito, owned by W. L. Tompkins; sloop Surf owned by W. Titcomb; sloop Minerva, owned by M. Fletcher. The only departure was steamer Courier, owned by J. A. Spoor.

The following yachts, which arrived previous to to-day are in the harbor: Steamer Conqueror, owned by F. W. Vanderbilt; steamer Sultana, owned by J. R. Drexel; steamer Alicia, owned by H. M. Flagler; steamer Seneca, owned by Mr. Fletcher; steamer Sylva, owned by Mr. Metcalf; schooner Elsie Marie, owned by J. B. King; sloop Sharon, New York Yacht Club; steamer Firmosa, owned by G. L. Fabyan; schooner Glendevere, owned by Mr. Carpenter; sloop Zigeuner, owned by M. Agassiz; sloop Dorothy, owned by H. P. Whitney, and steamer Corsair, owned by Commodore J. P. Morgan.

Standing of the Cricket Teams.

The championship cricket games of both the Metropolitan League and New York Cricket Association are exciting considerable interest this year. The team of the New Jersey Athletic Club maintains a good lead in the league series, and Paterson is ahead in the association. The following are the records to date:

METROPOLITAN LEAGUE.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Per Cent.
New Jersey A. C.	3	2	0	1	1.000
Staten Island	5	2	1	1	.666
Manhattan	4	2	2	1	.500
New York	4	0	3	1	.000

NEW YORK CRICKET ASSOCIATION.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Per Cent.
Paterson	4	3	0	1	1.000
Brooklyn	5	3	1	1	.750
New Jersey A. C.	4	3	1	0	.750
Kings County	4	2	2	0	.500
Kearny	4	2	2	0	.500
Manhattan	5	2	3	0	.400
St. George's	4	1	3	0	.250
Columbia	4	0	4	0	.000

Press Wheelmen's Officers.

At the annual election of the Press Wheelmen, 12 Centre Street, the following were the successful candidates: John A. Hawkins, President; Charles M. Maxwell, Vice President; J. H. Fichtel, Secretary-Treasurer; Joseph Cronin, Captain; Ernest Johnson, First Lieutenant; D. L. Brodie, Second Lieutenant; T. J. Haley, First Sergeant; F. M. Kramm, Second Sergeant; Morris Morse, Bugler; M. J. Sullivan, Surgeon; Board of Directors—John Keating, F. T. Patten, Peter Juppe, M. G. Scott, John Foley, W. W. Walker, Henry White, and L. J. Washburn. A bugle was presented to Mr. Morse and a machete to the surgeon.

Cyclist Linton Wins in Paris.

PARIS, July 4.—Twenty thousand spectators witnessed a splendid race between "Tom" Linton and J. W. Stocks, the bicyclists, at the Velodrome de la Sere to-day. The distance was fifty kilometres (about thirty-one miles.) Linton passed Stocks at the fifteenth kilometre, kept the lead, and won by a half lap in 1:01:24 3-5.

A YOUNG GIRL IN COURT.

Thirteen Years Old and Accused of Stealing $250.

Giuseppina Genorese, a little Italian girl, thirteen years old, who lived with her parents at 2,127 First Avenue, has been in the employ for several months of Mrs. Rosie Erampola at 333 East One